Daily Report

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TANJUG Reports on NACC Meeting in Athens

LD1106132993 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1255 GMT 11 Jun 93

["Pool" item]

[Text] Athens, June 11 (TANJUG)—The West may ask countries of the former Eastern bloc to send ground troops to protect the Muslim "safe areas" in the former Yugoslav republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina, it has been learned from participants in the meeting of the North Atlantic Council [NACC] which opened in Athens on Friday.

The NATO member-states are not ready at present to send such troops while Washington offered air transport for fresh troops of the United Nations Protection Force (UNPROFOR) at a meeting on Thursday of the NATO foreign ministers in Athens.

Thursday's offers by several NATO member-states to provide military planes for backing UNPROFOR forces in Bosnia have made the possibility of a military intervention in the Bosnian conflict more realistic, said diplomatic sources at the Athens meeting on Friday. It remains unclear, however, whether the planes would protect only UNPROFOR troops in 'safe areas' or those outside them too, said the sources.

Differences have also been voiced in view of the question whether the air force should also protect the civilian population in the Muslim enclaves. The question is to be decided by the United Nations.

The United States advocates only the protection of UNPROFOR troops while most of its European allies want the operation to include more than that.

In any case, the planes are expected to be ready in the next ten days and to take off from bases in Italy, like those securing the no-fly zone in Bosnia-Herzegovina.

Czech Foreign Minister Addresses Meeting

LD1106193993 Prague CTK in English 1720 GMT 11 Jun 93

[By unidentified CTK correspondent]

[Text] Athens, June 11 (CTK)—Czech Foreign Minister Josef Zieleniec today stressed the Czech Republic regarded cooperation within peace-keeping operations in Bosnia one of the most important areas of activity of the North Atlantic Council for Cooperation (NACC).

Addressing a NACC meeting in Athens, he said that the Czech Republic had organised a course for commanding officers in Brno, south Moravia, and in Cesky Krumlov, south Bohemia, which is ending just today.

The importance of engaging NACC non-member countries in such courses has been demonstrated at the course, Zieleniec said.

The meeting was also addressed today by Slovak Foreign Minister Jozef Moravcik who stressed the importance of cooperation in solving regional conflicts.

In his meeting with Belgian Foreign Minister Willy Claes, Zieleniec pointed out the Czech Republic's interest in regional cooperation within central and Eastern Europe, especially in trade, transport and in creating free-trade zone.

He said the Czech Republic would not be opposed to other countries, such as Slovenia, Bulgaria and Romania, taking part, and pointed out that the cooperation should not be institutionalised.

Belgium, which takes over the presidency of the European Community (EC) as of July 1, would like to organise an EC summit together with the associated countries before the end of the year, Claes said.

He expressed support for the Czech Republic's association with the EC, an agreement on which is expected to be signed soon.

Zieleniec also met with Turkish Foreign Minister Hikmet Cetin. They discussed the Czech Republic's interest in becoming a non-permanent emember of the U.N. Security Council.

Turkey's stand is most important because the country plays a significant role in the Islamic world. Enlisting its support would be of essential importance for Czech candidacy.

Arms Smuggled to Croatia, Bosnia From Austria

LD2605184493 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1458 GMT 26 May 93

[Text] Ljubljana, May 26 (TANJUG)—Despite the U.N. embargo, arms have been smuggled into the former Yugoslav republics of Croatia and Bosnia-Herzegovina via Slovenia and with the knowledge of Slovene authorities, according to a commission in charge of overseeing the work of the Slovene intelligence service.

Croatia has forcibly seceded from the former Yugoslavia, and Bosnia-Herzegovina has been ravaged by a civil war for over 13 months.

A report of the commission in charge of supervising the work of the Slovene intelligence service said the police of neighbouring Austria had also failed to do anything to prevent the illicit arms trade.

The documentation of the Slovene intelligence service contains evidence showing that the intelligence services of a number of western European countries had known about the arms smuggling across Slovenia since late December 1991.

The commission's investigation to date has come up with much evidence showing that the Slovene intelligence service had since December 24, 1991 "allowed the activities connected with purchases and transport of

arms," meaning that it was acquainted with the illicit arms deliveries and had done nothing to prevent them.

Former Director of the Slovene Intelligence Service Miha Brejc tried to justify the arms trade and the Slovene authorities' acquiesence with the "political decision to aid Croatia and then also Bosnia."

Slovenia also forcibly seceded from the former Yugoslavia, in June 1991, after which the war spread to Croatia and eventually also Bosnia-Herzegovina.

Each document on the transit of arms across Slovenia was signed by Slovene Defense Minister Janez Jansa, thanks to which the vehicles loaded with arms, mostly those coming from Austria, were able to enter Slovenia without any problems.

Croatia's defense ministers were in charge of the arms deliveries arriving from Slovenia or across its territory. They kept their Slovene counterparts informed about which vehicle was carrying arms and where it would cross the Austrian-Slovene border, so that it would be let through.

Deputy Director of the Slovene Intelligence Service Roman Jeglic last year sent a letter to Slovene Prime Minister Janez Drnovsek, informing him that large quantities of arms were being smuggled to Croatia and Bosnia from Slovenia or across Slovene territory.

Jeglic openly accused of illicit arms trade and appropriation of huge sums of money the then ranking Interior Ministry officials—Intelligence Service Director Miha Brejc, Interior Minister Igor Bavcar and his deputy Bog Brvar.

G-24 Discusses Assistance to Slovakia

AU1106164793 Prague CTK in English 2006 GMT 9 Jun 93

[Text] Bratislava (CTK)—Financial and monetary stability, support for the private sector and foreign investment and restructuring of industry in the period of transition to market economy are the main spheres to which assistance by the G-24 should be directed, Jozef Moravcik told a press conference today.

The G-24 assistance should be also aimed at minimization of social, political and economic losses, said Moravcik, who is Slovak foreign minister.

After today's first plenary session of the G-24, the delegate of the Commission of the European Communities (EC) in the Czech Republic, Leopoldo Giunti, said that only coordination of the assistance to Slovakia, not specific projects, had been discussed.

The G-24 countries were interested in the economic and political development in Slovakia and in its prospects. Giunti added that the plenary sessions would be held every year.

The G-24 chief coordinator Herman de Lange said that it was necessary to provide assistance to the individual countries according to their specific needs.

Moravcik said that the meeting had also been attended by representatives of the Slovak ministries of economy and finance.

The total assistance from G-24 to the Central and Eastern European countries amounted to 38 billion ECU [European Currency Unit] by the end of 1992. Another 15 billion ECU were provided in the form of credit from international financial institutions.

On June 7, a G-24 meeting was held in the Czech Republic.

The G-24 consists of the EC and EFTA [European Free Trade Association] countries, Turkey, Australia, New Zealand and some international financial institutions.

Zhulali Meets With NSC Official in Washington

AU1106164493 Tirana ATA in English 0823 GMT 11 Jun 93

[Text] Tirana, June 11 (ATA)—[passage indistinct] Later, the Minister Zhulali met at the White House with the deputy chairman of the U.S. National Security Council [NSC], Mr. Sandy Berger.

During the talks conducted, Mr. Zhulali said that the Albanian new democracy emerged from a very severe dictatorship and is developing under the difficulties inherited. Mr. Zhulali dwelt on the difficulties and dangers that the war in former Yugoslavia and Serbian threat present for the Albanian new democracy.

A conflict in Kosova and broader is very likely. He said that the conflict in Kosova is present, but the Albanians in Kosova and Albania will make all efforts to avoid it. In order to contribute to the prevention of the conflict's spill over, the Albanian air-sea bases are open for joint operations against Serbia, always in implementation of the UN Security Council resolutions.

On behalf of the Albanian Government, Minister Zhulali stated: "We are for the road of peace."

Mr. Berger valued the presentation by Minister Zhulali and said that the U.S.A. are enthusiastic over the great and speedy progress of Albania on the road of democracy.

The Albanian state's foreign policy was considered as an important element for the conflict's prevention. The U.S.A. will support Albania by all means. It is a model of switching from dictatorship onto democracy also for other countries.

Although in a dangerous region, Albania has manifested admirable courage in solving the problems. The U.S.A., in cooperation with the allies, will be active to prevent the conflict's spill over in the region.

Reportedly More 'Honored' Than Counterparts

AU1106164593 Tirana ATA in English 1227 GMT 11 Jun 93

[Text] Tirana, June 11 (ATA)—Safet Zhulali, Albanian minister of defence, is visiting the U.S.A. He is one of the first Eastern European countries ministers of defence to visit Washington after President Clinton came to office. The visit of Mr. Zhulali shows of the U.S. firm support to Albania and its internal and external policy. Les Aspin, U.S. minister of defence, met with Minister Zhulali, doing him the honours reserved to the closest friends of the U.S.A. Referring to U.S. sources, Mr. Zhulali was mostly honoured than any of the ministers of defence of East European countries. Minister Aspin and the persons escorting him greeted Mr. Zhulali.

Mr. Zhulali is escorted by Roland Bimo, Albanian ambassador in the U.S.A.; Agim Baruti, deputy chief of the General Staff of the Army; and Colonel Binaj, commander of the Albanian Armed Forces. Mr. Zhulali is expected to meet with the U.S. deputy foreign minister for the security affairs. Also he will pay tribute to the martyrs graves. Mr. Zhulali is going to lay a wreath of flowers on the grave of ex-U.S. President John Kennedy. During the visit to the U.S.A., Mr. Zhulali will also inspect some U.S. bases.

Recent Aid Fails To Improve Medical Situation

AU1206163293 Tirana ATA in English 1205 GMT 12 Jun 93

[Text] Tirana, June 12 (ATA)—Jerina Zaloshnja writes: Recent medical aid provided to Albania by various benevolent associations and organisations is not improving its medical situation. Hospitals continue to lack medical equipment, aspiratory apparatuses, ECG [electrocardiogram] equipment, and even the sterile supplies for the emergency rooms. This situation is also due to the fact that the aid is not provided to hospitals with more urgent need.

Also, doctors are not provided with contemporary study materials. For two or three years now, the national library is not furnished with the latest medical magazines. The library of the medicine faculty is empty, except for some books donated. Even these books are quickly appropriated by certain doctors. The Albanian students of medicine have nothing to study except written lectures. The doctors have to learn on the basis of their experience only.

The benevolent aid cannot recover all this collapse of the Albanian medicine, especially when it is distributed irregularly. It seems that the prediction by the Minister of Health Shehu that the Albanian medicine needs many years to reach the European levels is turning out to be true.

German Chancellor Kohl Warns Bosnian Aggressors

LD1106120393 Hamburg DPA in German 1055 GMT 11 Jun 93

[Text] Sofia (DPA)—After intensive talks with the Bulgarian Government in Sofia today, Chancellor Helmut Kohl warned the aggressors in Bosnia-Herzegovina of later consequences of their actions. Germany will not accept borders changed by force. The principle of the Vance-Owen peace plan, of creating safe havens in Bosnia-Herzegovina, will also have to apply to any later plans. "At some point the day after will come. Those who are advancing the war will then need help," the chancellor said.

The chancellor was also accommodating over Bulgaria's security wishes. He drew attention to the planned NATO summit, at which the role of the Western alliance will have to be redefined. In so doing, the security concerns of the newly independent reformist states in eastern Europe will also have to be taken into account, he said.

Meets With Parliamentary Speaker Yordanov

AU1106160193 Sofia Khorizont Radio Network in Bulgarian 1300 GMT 11 Jun 93

[Text] A short time ago, German Chancellor Helmut Kohl met with National Assembly Chairman Aleksandur Yordanov. Mr. Yordanov explained to Chancellor Kohl the problems that the National Assembly faces in the course of the democratic changes in Bulgaria. He outlined the directions of the legislative work and said that the main tasks set in parliament's legislative program are to provide assistance to the banking and taxation systems and to attract more foreign investment to our country.

The National Assembly chairman pointed out the social and economic consequences that Bulgaria is suffering from the embargo against the former Yugoslavia. Chancellor Kohl stated that the purpose of his visit was to direct attention to Bulgaria. He noted Bulgaria's great success in preserving (?a note) of stability in the successful implementation of the reforms.

Before going into his meeting with the National Assembly chairman, Helmut Kohl made a brief appearance in the hall of parliament, where he was greeted with applause.

At the moment Chancellor Kohl is holding talks with the leaderships of the four parliamentary groups in the National Assembly.

Meets Representatives of Parliamentary Groups

AU1106190893 Sofia BTA in English 1745 GMT 11 Jun 93

[Tanya Tsekova report]

[Text] Sofia, June 11 (BTA)—Bulgarian-German relations, the crisis in the former Yugoslavia and possible solutions to it were on the agenda of the meeting between Prime Minister Lyuben Berov and German Chancellor Helmut Kohl, who arrived on an official visit here yesterday, the government spokesman said after the meeting.

Mr. Berov assured the guest that the Bulgarian Government is firmly resolved to carry on the economic and political reform. He described as absurd allegations by certain politicians that recommunization was under way in Bulgaria. Dr. Kohl agreed there was no turning back, the government spokesman said.

The sides expressed a willingness to restore the strong cultural ties between the two countries.

Mr. Berov voiced Bulgaria's position on the crisis in ex-Yugoslavia. This country will not get involved in military operations and will not intervene in the conflict in any way, Mr. Berov said. The sides did not rule out the possibility that armed forces may be deployed (not on Bulgarian territory) to prevent a spill-over of the conflict. These forces will be neither Bulgarian nor Balkan but of countries remote from the conflict.

The official talks between Prof. Berov and Dr. Kohl after their meeting were attended by Juergen Trumpf, state secretary with the Foreign Ministry, and businessmen, on the German side, and by Deputy Prime Minister and Trade Minister Valentin Karabashev, minister of the environment Valentin Bosevski, First Deputy Foreign Minister Valentin Gatsinski and others, on the Bulgarian side. "I raised the question of possible German support for Bulgaria's request for some compensation, even partial and indirect, for the damage suffered due to strict sanction enforcement against Serbia and Montenegro," Prime Minister Berov said after the talks. He also said the German side was willing to support Bulgaria on this issue as well as in the settlement of its foreign debt, most of which is owed to German private bankers. Dr. Kohl stressed the Federal Government cannot issue orders to Deutsche Bank but Bulgaria can rely on moral support.

The government spokesman specified the two delegations discussed the promotion of German investment in Bulgaria and ways to settle Bulgaria's debt to the former East Germany. The German side showed understanding for the Bulgarian Government's suggestion that companies are allowed to settle the latter issue by themselves. A German businessman, who attended the talks, told the press Bulgarian law did not yet provide enough guarantees to German investors but the German side was interested in doing business with Bulgaria.

At a special press conference after the talks, Federal Chancellor Helmut Kohl said the relations between Bulgaria and Germany were good and friendly, characterized by mutual sympathy. "I would like to open a new page in the history of relations between Bulgaria and Germany, after the end of confrontation between Eastern and Western Europe. There are many opportunities to do so," Mr. Kohl said. According to him, bilateral economic relations recently are not developing in the desired way and business exchange can and should be further promoted. Chancellor Kohl also said preparations are under way in Germany to ratify the association agreement between the EC and Bulgaria. This will probably take place at the high-level EC meeting in Copenhagen.

Later today Chancellor Kohl met with National Assembly Chairman Aleksandur Yordanov. Mr. Yordanov discussed major problems to parliamentarians, the characteristics of the change under way in Bulgaria and major ideas in legislation. Chancellor Kohl stressed his visit was intended to draw attention to Bulgaria, the National Assembly Press Office reported after the meeting.

Helmut Kohl held talks with representatives of the parliamentary groups. Yunal Lyutfi of the Movement for Rights and Freedoms (DPS) described Dr. Kohl's meeting with the leadership of the parliamentary DPS as very useful. Mr. Lyutfi quoted Dr. Kohl as saying that Bulgaria and Germany have traditional contacts and that Bulgaria has found the right formula to resolve ethnic issues. Nikolay Kamov MP of the Bulgarian Socialist Party said Chancellor Kohl is a man who will help Bulgaria get compensation for its losses. At the meeting with Dr. Kohl Stefan Savov, floor leader of the Union of Democratic Forces, said Bulgaria is on its way to communization.

Deputy Prime Minister and Trade Minister Valentin Karabashev met with the delegation of industrialists accompanying Dr. Kohl. The sides informed each other of the prospects to develop business contacts. The German businessmen expressed their readiness to invest in light industry, tourism, agriculture, telecommunications, power engineering and transport.

Bulgaria and Germany today signed three intergovernmental accords, on cooperation in environmental protection, on air communications, and a protocol on cooperation in training personnel in business management.

Chancellor Kohl was conferred the title of Honorary Doctor at the Historical Faculty of the St. Kliment Okhridski University of Sofia. This evening Mr. Kohl departed from Bulgaria.

SDS Campaign Against Zhelev Continues

AU1206150493 Sofia BTA in English 1915 GMT 11 Jun 93

[Text] Sofia, June 11 (BTA)—Edvin Sugarev MP of the Union of Democratic Forces (SDS) and leader of the Ecoglasnost Movement has been fasting since Monday [7 June] in protest against President Zhelev's policy. Sugarev feels faint and the latest tests show higher blood sugar and urine acetone levels, the SDS Press Office said, quoting Asen Agov, a member of the group coordinating protest actions.

SDS supporters set up a tent camp near the building of the Presidency in Sugarev's support yesterday evening. The camp is in the place where "the City of Truth" was set up three years ago by protesters demanding the resignation of the then President Petur Mladenov. The inhabitants of the present camp, over 2,000 people, hope to have a response from the president within two days, according to Dimitur Ortakchiyski, head of the camp.

The SDS launched a sign-in in support of Sugarev and with a demand for President Zhelev's resignation. Over 190,000 signatures have been collected across the country until this afternoon, said Asen Agov of the SDS Press Office.

More sympathetic hunger strikes were reported today. BTA journalist Elmira Dimova also started fasting today. In an address to her colleagues she expressed solidarity with Sugarev.

The leaderships of SDS organizations in Gabrovo, Pernik, Veliko Turnovo and other towns declared their support for Edvin Sugarev. The SDS is planning a motorcade to go to Bankya where the fasting MP lives. Rallies will be held in his support.

The Sugarev question will not be resolved because Bulgarian politicians will not be moved by symbolic actions, Anastasiya Mozer, leader of the Bulgarian Agrarian Party (BZNS), said at a meeting with BZNS members and sympathizers today. In her view, a national political strike would be more useful.

The parliamentary New Union for Democracy, the smallest group in parliament, today approved a declaration in support of President Zhelev and the state institutions and against political extremism. The MP's express their firm belief that the president, parliament and all Bulgarians will stop the political hysteria fanned, in their view, by the SDS Coordinating Council, and will guarantee the irreversibility of democratic changes.

At a meeting with President Zhelyu Zhelev today, leaders of the Confederation of Independent Trade Unions (KNSB) briefed the president on the social and economic situation in this country, which they said was calm. The KNSB expressed moral support for the president and respect for the presidential institution and its activity. According to the KNSB leaders, the present SDS protests are destabilizing the capital and impeding the economic reform in this country.

The members of National Trade Union branches in Sofia support Sugarev's letter and his protest action, says a declaration received at BTA.

In a letter to the Sofia mayor, who gave permission to set up the tent camp, Interior Minister Viktor Mikhaylov says he does not question the citizens' constitutional right to protest, but points out the place chosen by the protesters creates conditions to break public order and endanger road safety and makes it difficult to ensure the safety of the nearby office buildings. He insists that the camp move to some other place.

Zhelev Deplores SDS Campaign

AU1306173893 Sofia Khorizont Radio Network in Bulgarian 1600 GMT 13 Jun 93

[Address by President Zhelyu Zhelev to the nation in Sofia—live]

[Text] Dear compatriots: I address you during this serious and difficult moment for our country, when a plan aimed at destroying the constitutional order and democratically elected institutions in Bulgaria is being implemented. This plan was promised to me a long time ago by the leaders of the Union of Democratic Forces [SDS].

Because the leaders are afraid to rule the country any longer and shamelessly desert the executive power, they are trying to justify themselves in the eyes of the voters. They are, therefore, inventing false tales about sinister acts of treason, plots, coups, compromising scripts, and so forth. Thus, they are turning their confusion and helplessness into a source of political tension. They need someone to blame for losing the executive power and the parliamentary majority in the National Assembly and destroying the SDS parliamentary faction and becoming a parliamentary opposition, on which practically nothing depends any longer. They deceived and betrayed the hopes of 2 million voters who participated in the SDS rallies and voted with the SDS ballot.

This helplessness and guilty conscience are the foundations of their present hysteria. The facts show that the present SDS leaders are not only incapable of ruling a state, but cannot even be a constructive opposition in the parliament. Therefore, they are initiating very desperate actions.

The plan that has been activated now is very simple. The president, vice president, and chairman of the National Assembly must be forced to resign. The government must be toppled and the parliament dissolved. They are trying to provoke not only a political but constitutional crisis, chaos, and anarchy, all aimed at a single final goal: destroying the parliamentary democracy in Bulgaria in order to push the country toward a dictatorship.

The means of implementing this plan are no longer secret for anyone. Street demonstrations, tents, forcing the blue [SDS] mayors to declare themselves against legality and constitutional order, deliberately blocking the work of the National Assembly, and consequently, the reforms, and discrediting Bulgaria in the eyes of the world. To implement this plan, they were not even ashamed to utilize a ploy with a human life [reference to Edvin Sugarev's hunger strike]. This is an unworthy and dirty political ploy.

What does this plan rely on? It relies on the natural social dissatisfaction of the people during the period of transition, the people's anger over deprivation and misery, which they are forced to suffer, when at the same time, yesterday's rulers become millionaires and the red nomenklatura legalizes its financial power. They also rely on the weak and inefficient struggle against crime and corruption and the lack of security and fear of violence, which the previous regime planted in the hearts of the people for decades.

The SDS National Coordinating Council obviously wants to channel the social and political dissatisfaction of the population, which is inevitable, and direct it against the state institutions. Everything that we achieved in the last three years has been jeopardized by this dirty ploy. This includes eliminating the political system of communism, establishing parliamentary democracy, marking the beginning of economic reform, restoring private ownership, developing private business and initiative, and asserting the rule-of-law state—all this that we achieved in a fully democratic manner, without violence, repressive legislature, bloodshed, and revenge.

Dear compatriots, this plan will fail. Its creators forget that history never repeats itself, especially when society is engulfed by the noble striving to effect democratic changes. The tents that have been erected in front of the Presidency are not similar to the tents of 1990, because today a legally and democratically elected parliament, president, and government exist in our country, and because during the last three years, our people became sufficiently wise enough to distinguish between a real struggle for democracy and noisy and unruly rallies.

I was elected by almost 3 million Bulgarian citizens. Today I sense the support not only of the majority of those who elected me, but also the support of those who see me as the president of Bulgaria rather than the president of this or that political force.

It is not accidental that the edge of this plan is aimed against the president. In the eyes of many, a resignation on my part will prompt the destruction of the entire democratic superstructure. Those who initiated the plan did not hesitate to utilize a very personal thing—the grief that afflicted my family [reference to the apparent suicide of Zhelev's daughter]. I would like to tell Mr. Edvin Sugarev that death is not an argument, especially when it pursues doubtful political goals. Death will not turn him into a hero because a honest politician utilizes his life to serve others, not engage in political blackmail.

Dear compatriots, this plan of the opponents of democracy in our country is doomed to failure. During the last three years, we witnessed the bloody drama in former Yugoslavia. It is hardly necessary to convince ourselves that confrontation begets confrontation, hatred begets

hatred, and violence begets violence, and that a civil war and destruction lead toward an abyss. It is precisely what those who turned the SDS, the bright hope of the Bulgarian people for democracy, into a machine for hatred and destruction by instigating the people against each other and sowing division and confrontation among great parts of the Bulgarian people are trying to do. It is precisely this that we do not need now. We need something else: security for our life, property, honor, and dignity—something I invoked in my speech in the National Assembly. We need an economic revival. We must again learn how to live together. In the name of those simple things, I address you, the citizens of the Republic of Bulgaria. The fate of our country is now in your hands!

I address the mayors and municipal councillors, deputies and ministers, and every Bulgarian citizen, let us preserve parliamentary democracy, regardless of how imperfect it is. Let us preserve the stability of the democratic institutions. Let us preserve the democratic heritage that we erected in those three years, which I will pass on to the next democratically elected president of the Republic of Bulgaria at the end of my term.

In the name of all this, I shall not yield to political blackmail, wherever it originates. In defense of all this, I shall use all prerogatives granted to me by the Constitution of the Republic of Bulgaria.

Finally, I want to say to all those who are presently engaged in this quarrel regarding my person: It is not in this manner that things are determined in a democratic society.

VOA Use of Domestic Transmitters Viewed

AU1106113293 Sofia 24 CHASA in Bulgarian 7 Jun 93 p 3

[Staff report: "Berov Could Stop Voice of America in Serbian, if Belgrade Protests"]

[Text] Venko Markov, chairman of the Committee on Posts and Communications, told 24 CHASA that Prime Minister Lyuben Berov knew about our transmitters being used by the Voice of America [VOA] for its broadcasts in Serbian.

National Assembly member Miroslav Durmov submitted an interpellation to Prime Minister Berov in which he asks whether it is dangerous for Bulgaria to broadcast American news in Serbian from Bulgarian territory. However, Prime Minister Berov will not be able to reply until Friday [11 June].

The Gramada medium-wave transmitter continues to broadcast VOA in Serbian in eight daily broadcasts. Its range covers 500 km of Serbian territory. The Varna short-wave transmitter tested its equipment and stopped its broadcasts.

The Committee on Posts and Communications proposed on 29 April to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to resolve the issue of the VOA broadcasts. Tsancho Tsanov, chief of a department at the committee, told 24 CHASA. However, so far Deputy Foreign Minister Dimitur Ikonomov has not published the ministry's position.

Mr. Venko Markov told 24 CHASA that the contract with the Americans was signed by deputies of Marian Dragostinov, director of the Bulgarian Telecommunication Company.

The leadership of our national radio was also prepared to allow the VOA to use its transmitters. Thus the radio could profit from equipment, which at present is not being used.

Mr. Dragostinov met his Serbian colleagues. If Belgrade protests against our transmitters, measures related to stopping the broadcasts will be adopted.

Security Aspects of Use Questioned

AU1106113393 Sofia 24 CHASA in Bulgarian 7 Jun 93 p 8

[Editorial commentary: "Is It Safe To Have Voice of America Broadcasting in Serbian From Vidin?"]

[Text] When will our state institutions finally say whether it is safe for the Voice of America [VOA] to conduct propaganda in Serbo-Croatian from our territory?

Why do National Assembly members, ministries, and the prime minister ask only whether what the newspapers say is truth?

If they really were concerned, they would go to Vidin to see what is it all about.

The official position on the U.S. transmitters must be voiced quickly. It must be clear who should be blamed if the VOA negatively affects our relations with Serbia! Otherwise, some of our politicians could be suspected of protecting foreign interests. It should not be taken for granted that every state could use our territory for preaching to another state in exchange for a few pennies.

Berov Receives Indian Parliamentary Delegation

AU1106181393 Sofia BTA in English 1605 GMT 11 Jun 93

[Text] Sofia, June 11 (BTA)—Prime Minister Lyuben Berov received an Indian delegation which has been visiting this country for two days. A Government Press Office representative told the press the delegation expressed desire to strengthen contacts on the parliamentary level. Bulgaria and India share the view the two countries should promote trade and economic cooperation and set up joint ventures.

The Indian MP's said India has many specialists and there are opportunities to apply its scientific achievements in Bulgaria.

Prof. Berov briefed the delegation on problems facing privatization in Bulgaria and said if nothing gets in the way, about one-fourth of state-run companies can be privatized by the middle of next year and the rest within four years' time.

Later today the Indian delegation met with representatives of the Committee on Friendship With India.

Yesterday the delegation met with representatives of the four parliamentary factions and with National Assembly Chairman Aleksandur Yordanov.

Neev Meets Albanian Minister of Transportation

AU1206151593 Tirana ATA in English 1011 GMT 12 Jun 93

[Text] Tirana, June 12 (ATA)—The minister of transportation of the Republic of Albania, Mr. Fatos Bitincka, made an official visit to the Republic of Bulgaria between March 7-8, 1993 at the invitation of the deputy premier and minister of transportation, Neycho Neev. The two parties pointed to the importance of transportation for the further economic development of Albania and Bulgaria and observed that cooperation in this field between the two countries is expanding. They underlined that not all possibilities provided by the system of transportation and the geographical location of the two countries are exploited. Regarding the proposed tracks of the new corridor of east-west transportation, a joint proposal will be prepared. By the end of August 1993 it will be approved by the ministers of transportation and presented to the international financial institutions, demanding the insurance of financial aid to carry out technical-economic studies.

Ministers of transportation of the two countries will also cooperate to accomplish combined transportation in the territories and ports of the two countries, beginning from June. The two ministries of transportation provide permission for opening new lines for bus traffic between cities of the Republic of Albania and those of Bulgaria. They agreed that a joint working group will study possibilities to jointly design, equip, and exploit the ports in the territory of both countries. They also agreed on the ways of their financing by the Bulgarian party. The joint group of experts will also examine possibilities to create joint lines of sea navigation and other enterprises of transportation and firms.

During the visit to Bulgaria, Minister Bitincka and the delegation accompanying him conducted talks with leaders of transportation companies such as Hemus Air, Somat, Bulgarian State Railways, the Director General of Streets, and the Centre of the Post and Telecom Committee.

National Assembly Adopts 1993 Budget Act

AU1106194093 Sofia BTA in English 1858 GMT 11 Jun 93

["Today"—BTA lead]

[Excerpts] Sofia, June 11 (BTA)—Parliament passed on second reading the 1993 National Budget Act at an extra long sitting today. The MP's decided that overdue and untransformed debts of state-owned companies be transformed into public debt by July 1, for which 5,000 million leva are appropriated.

Uzbek Communications Minister Kamilzhan Rahimov and the deputy minister of communications held business talks with the management of the Communications Equipment Works in Blagoevgrad (southwestern Bulgaria) today.

An international seminar on "Bulgaria in the Future Architecture of Europe" started in the St. Konstantin resort near Varna today. It is organized by the Centre for European Studies, coordinating the Operation PHARE [Economic and Reconstruction Aid for Poland and Hungary Program] project for informing the Bulgarian public of the European Community. [passage omitted]

A meeting on "Ecology, the Environment and Transport," the third one within the framework of the EC Interreg Programme, was held in Kazanluk today. It was attended by representatives of 13 Greek municipalities. [passage omitted]

Cooperation is growing between Sandanski (southwestern Bulgaria) and Struga (Macedonia). Macedonian companies will build a pedestrian precinct in the Bulgarian town and will supply equipment for its pleasure ground, BTA's local correspondent reported today. [passage omitted]

The John the Baptist Movement for Christianity and Progress held a news conference today on the occasion of its third anniversary. BTA's correspondent reported from Kurdzhali (southern Bulgaria). More than 50,000 descendants of forcefully Islamized Bulgarians returned to the Eastern Orthodox Church of their own free will in the last three years, according to BTA's correspondent. By the end of the century over 70 percent of this part of the population will adopt Christianity, said the movement's leader, Father Boyan Saruev, the BTA correspondent reported. The movement helped restore several churches in the region.

The Bulgarian Industrial Association elected a board of managers, a supervisory committee and an executive bureau at a general meeting today. Bozhidar Danov, president of Sofia Commodity Exchange and until now deputy chairman of the association, was elected chairman of the 84-member Board of Managers. Todor Todorov, until now chief legal adviser, was elected chairman of the Executive Bureau.

The Sofia City Council today organized a protest procession. In a declaration addressed to the president, the National Assembly chairman and the prime minister, the Sofia Mayor's Office, Union of Democratic Forces (SDS) councillors and mayor deputies protest against the centralization of government institutions, unlawful firings and municipal budget cuts.

Under a UNTAC [UN Transitional Authority for Cambodia] schedule, the Bulgarian battalion in Cambodia will return home in early August, the Defence Ministry Press Office said today. The battalion will be flown home in three flights, on August 6, 10 and 13. The arms and equipment from August 10 to 12 will be loaded on a ship which will depart on August 13.

Cabinet Approves Agreements, Bank Loan

AU1006191693 Sofia BTA in English 1853 GMT 10 Jun 93

[Text] Sofia, June 10 (BTA)—Today the government approved a draft agreement between the Government of the Republic of Bulgaria and the Government of the Republic of Belarus on international road traffic of passengers and cargo, which will serve as a base of negotiations. The minister of transport has been authorized to hold the negotiations and sign the agreement.

The cabinet approved a draft agreement between the Government of Bulgaria and the Government of Ukraine on cooperation in the development of ocean fishing as a base of negotiations. Industry Minister Rumen Bikov was authorized to sign the agreement.

The Council of Ministers also decided today to move that the National Assembly assent to the conclusion of an agreement on an ECU [European Currency Units] 60 million state loan with the European Investment Bank. The loan will be used for replacing the existing equipment of the air traffic control authority and its brining in line with the requirements of the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) and the European Civil Aviation Conference (ECAC).

The Council of Ministers today decided to move to President of the Republic of Bulgaria Zhelyu Zhelev to decree the dismissal of Lieutenant General Lyutskan Lyutskanov from active duty. General Lyutskanov recently resigned as commander of the Land Forces, after the government had suggested to the president to relieve him of these responsibilities.

Lilov To Draft BSP 'New Ideology'

AU1406104593 Sofia DEMOKRATSIYA in Bulgarian 7 Jun 93 p 2

[Ekaterina Nikolova report on Bulgarian Socialist Party, BSP plenum in Sofia on 5 June: "Lilov Is BSP, BSP Is Lilov"]

[Text] The desperate attempts of Kyuranov's "dissidents" to oppose the extreme left in the Communist Party and to prevent Lilov from dictating the policy of the BSP [Bulgarian Socialist Party] again failed on Saturday 5 June. The plenum decided that Lilov would write the new ideology of the old party. On behalf of the OSD [Alliance for Social Democracy], Kyuranov proposed reexamining the "Lilov" decision, on the grounds that it nullified the premises of the BSP congress and tacitly supplanted the BSP leadership. At first the hard-liners refused to consider the OSD's wishes. However, the OSD did not yield and submitted the idea under "any other business."

The Social Democrats insisted that a commission chaired by Zhan Videnov should work on the manifesto and that the BSP Executive Bureau should hold consultations on the commission's membership within two weeks. Kyuranov asserted that this was what the congress had decided, and demanded that the plenum should take a direct vote. The mood in the hall was explosive, and the hard-liners were infuriated with the obstinacy of the Socialist "dissidents," who permitted themselves to engage in ideological free-thinking. Comrade Lilov was also incensed. There were easier ways to infuriate Lilov, said Valentin Vatsev, leader of the ASO [Alternative Socialist Association], who then suggested that Lilov should be kicked downstairs or tripped up. This commission must be set up, Vatsev continued, and Videnov was its only possible chairman. The veteran Communist Dimitur Ostoich absolutely agreed with the "Lilov" decision. Krasimir Premyanov described it as the most democratic decision possible.

Zhan Videnov proposed postponing the adoption of a different decision until the next congress. Nora Ananieva suggested the conciliatory solution of issuing an "oral statement" to the OSD that the BSP Supreme Council would form the commission it wanted, but at a later stage—something like Young Pioneer giving his word of honor. Comrades Balabanov and Yonchev quarreled. The Socialist hard-liners proposed many ideas: not to take a vote, to reject the OSD proposal, to pay no attention to it, and so on.

Thus, the possibility of reexamining the "Lilov" decision was rejected.

The old Communist General Ivan Vrachev, formerly chief of the Bulgarian Automobile Association, wanted once again to return to agitation and propaganda, saying that Berov should intervene in local government where necessary, because the party supported him. In the lobby of the BSP headquarters on Pozitano Street 20 billiard tables and satellite television were available to entertain the tired party members. However, it should not be forgotten that the meeting had been convened to discuss party policies and local government.

Commentary on Berov Visit to Macedonia

AU1106115293 Sofia KONTINENT in Bulgarian 8 Jun 93 p 6

[Viktor Radulov commentary: "Good Intentions, What Next?"]

[Text] Postponed several times, the visit of Prime Minister Berov to Macedonia was described as vitally important for the two countries' relations.

In addition to signing an intergovernmental trade-economic agreement, the Bulgarian official delegation was expected to smooth over the contradictions between the two countries, inherited from Tito's Yugoslavia—something that should have been done a long time ago.

Bulgaria was the first state to recognize Macedonia's independence, but Sofia failed to utilize this, and relations continue to be far from the necessary level. There was always something wrong, and someone responsible for it. Obviously, the problems that accumulated throughout the years continue to aggravate relations between the two countries. Despite all the declarations, relations continue not to be an example of goodneighborly relations in the Balkans.

Bulgarian diplomacy clearly made its contribution to delaying Berov's visit to Skopje. It must be stressed that it did virtually nothing in the last two years. The recognition in itself was not sufficient to win lasting friendship and good neighborly relations.

The governments of both countries would like to see Berov's visit to Skopje as one full of good intentions. So far, for various reasons, good intentions have failed to materialize. This is indeed a factor on which the nature of relations depends.

Economic Relations With Russia Viewed

AU1106122393 Sofia KONTINENT in Bulgarian 8 Jun 93 p 6

[Nikolay Zhukov commentary: "Bill That Must Be Paid"]

[Text] Apparently it is easier to order the destruction the Monument to the Soviet Army, than to establish the precise dimensions of economic cooperation, which will have certain consequences in the future.

The visit of Russia's Finance Minister and Deputy Prime Minister Boris Fedorov implies Moscow's intention to finally settle its negative trade balance, which includes 680 million transferable rubles and 500 million clearing dollars, which Moscow owes Sofia. Bulgaria also has great debts and related interest to two former CEMA banks.

It appears that the free trade zone will be the realm in which we will be able to gather our major economic partners until 1989. The absurdity is that the establishment of the zone will depend on future negotiations with the EC and GATT, despite the fact that neither Bulgaria nor any other former "satellite" has ever enjoyed the benefits of the Western world.

However, it must be remembered that purely economic rather than political considerations will determine the fate of future relations between Sofia and Moscow. It must be remembered that the West describes those relations as the bridge toward the former Soviet market.

Trucks Sent by Rail From Ruse to Bucharest

AU1106182093 Sofia BTA in English 1522 GMT 11 Jun 93

[Text] Ruse, June 11 (BTA)—Yesterday's experiment in transporting trucks by rail across the Danube Bridge proved successful, according to Bulgarian and Romanian experts. A train with a special flatcar carried a TIR [international road transport] truck loaded with 20 tonnes of fire-proof bricks from the railway station in Ruse to the Bucharest-Progresul Station near the international motorway to the Romanian-Hungarian border. The Bulgarian and Romanian experts accompanying the truck acquainted themselves with the loading and unloading process at the stations and with the possibilities to improve the organization of joint customs control, as well as the observation of railway traffic safety requirements.

This new type of transportation is aimed at relieving the heavy automobile traffic across the Danube Bridge and at making fuller use of the possibilities of the railway bridge. It will also have an environmental effect on the areas around the border checkpoints in Ruse and Giurgiu. According to the Chief of the Ruse Railway Region Georgi Kostov, the "TIR truck trains" will start on a regular schedule in a month and a half at the earliest. Many issues will have to be specified by then, including the signing of a bilateral agreement. The two sides will provide 30 flatcars each, meeting international standards in such transportation. They will travel in trains of 15 cars, each carrying one TIR truck. Yesterday's experiment showed that in this way a TIR truck can cross the border in not more than five hours, including the time for its loading and passing across the Danube Bridge. Now a TIR-truck waits in a queue for 24 hours in Ruse before leaving the city.

Romanian Daily Lists Firms Violating Embargo

LD1006135293 Prague Radiozurnal Radio Network in Czech 1300 GMT 10 Jun 93

[Text] A number of countries are not observing the embargo on arms imports to the former Yugoslavia, Romanian opposition daily ROMANIA LIBERA writes today. The daily publishes a list of companies from 14 countries, including Czech and Slovak firms, which deliver arms and military technology to the countries of the former Yugoslavia.

The Czech companies named include Omnipol Prague, CSAD Prague, and Knorimpex Plzen. Poland, Hungary, Bulgaria, Germany, Austria, Switzerland, Britain, Sweden and others are among the other countries mentioned.

Foreign Ministry Denies Violation

LD1106202993 Prague CTK in English 1957 GMT 11 Jun 93

[Text] Prague, June 11 (CTK)—It is not known that the Czech Republic would have violated in any form the 1991 U.N. Security Council resolution on sanctions against the countries of the former Yugoslavia, the spokeswoman for the Foreign Ministry Lucie Pilipova told CTK today.

She reacted to Thursday's report by the Romanian opposition daily "ROMANIA LIBERA" saying that the Czech Republic and Slovakia were among the countries whose enterprises were delivering weapons and military equipment to the countries of the former Yugoslavia.

The Czech Foreign Ministry certainly has not issued any licence to export military equipment to any country of the former Yugoslavia, Pilipova stressed.

But the Foreign Ministry cannot rule out that some military equipment produced in the former Czechoslovakia, imported by a third country without knowledge of the Czech Government, may be still found in the former Yugoslavia, Pilipova stated.

Havel Receives European Parliament President

LD1306193693 Prague CTK in English 1923 GMT 13 Jun 93

[Text] Prague, June 13 (CTK)—The Czech Republic considers itself part of Western Europe, and perceives the values on which the European Community is based as its own, Czech President Vaclav Havel told European Parliament (EP) President Egon Klepsch today.

Klepsch arrived for a two-day visit to the Czech Republic at the invitation of Czech Parliament Chairman Milan Uhde.

Havel's press spokesman Ladislav Spacek told journalists that in the talks with Klepsch Havel had expressed the view that the Czech Republic has fulfilled all conditions for joining the EC.

It only has to complete its transition to the market economy, Havel said and added that this would be facilitated by removal of West European import barriers.

On his arrival in Prague, Klepsch said that the EP could ratify the agreement on the Czech Republic's association with the EC before its summer recess, i.e. at its July session.

The signing of the association agreement is expected soon. Talks on it were completed at the end of May.

On Monday, Klepsch is to meet with Czech Premier Vaclav Klaus, Uhde, and members of parliament groups and committees. On Monday evening, he is scheduled to leave for Bratislava.

Havel Objects to Law on Constitutional Court

LD1006215793 Prague CTK in English 2033 GMT 10 Jun 93

[Text] Prague June 10 (CTK)—Czech President Vaclav Havel today informed the chairman of the Chamber of Deputies of his objections to the proposed law on the Constitutional Court.

Later he told journalists that one of the two objections was so serious that it forced him to consider not signing the law and returning it to the chamber for discussion. This would not threaten anybody, he said, but would show that he understands his right to hold up laws as an opportunity for closer cooperation between the president and parliament.

His most serious objection is to the suggested change by which a judge, once named, could not take up his position unless the Senate expressed its agreement in 60 days. This is a very unusual principle, which could lead to the court's practical nonexistence. Mere parliamentary inaction, without any explanation, would be enough to stop a judge from taking up his position, Havel explained.

Milan Uhde, chairman of the Chamber of Deputies, said that the president's objection was, to a considerable extent, valid. He told CTK that the Constitutional Court Committee was examining it, adding however that he personally thought the original version was more consistent.

Klaus Rules Out Restitution for Sudeten Germans

AU1106150493 Prague CTK in English 0905 GMT 9 Jun 93

[Text] Prague, June 9 (CTK)—In a column in today's issue of the trade union daily PRACE, Czech Premier Vaclav Klaus gives a historical overview of the Czech-Sudeten German problem along with his view of its resolution.

Czechs and Germans have lived together in the historical Czech lands for centuries, Klaus writes, but after (the establishment of Czechoslovakia-ed.) in 1918 long-standing national tensions sharpened, and in the second

half of the '30s the Sudeten Germans bound their fate and their interests to Hitler's Third Reich. This led to the fall of the pre-World War II Czechoslovak state and opened the way to the Nazi terror during the time of the occupation. This is something which the Czech nation can never forget.

Klaus points out that with the German annexation of the Sudeten regions, many Czechs living there were expelled from their homes by very humiliating methods and under harsh conditions.

In the festering atmosphere after the war, the revived Czechoslovak state attempted to solve its German problem once and for all by expelling the Sudeten Germans and confiscating their property. This was done, Klaus notes twice in successive paragraphs, with the consent of the wartime victors, who had a guilty conscience over Munich 1938 (where they agreed to the partition of Czechoslovakia and the German annexation of the Sudetenland-ed.) and wanted to prevent a similar occurrence in the future.

The expulsion of the Sudetens, however, did not take place without cruelty and violence, and certainly does not rank among those moments in our history of which we can be proud and which we should glorify in our history books, Klaus writes.

But the expulsion created a completely new situation, and over the years the new state arrangement survived and grew stronger.

To every one of us, any change in this arrangement is inconceivable, because any change would be in fundamental conflict with the interests of the Czech state and nation, Klaus adds.

He states that he considers the protection of these interests the fundamental task of this and any future Czech Government. For this reason the Czech Government cannot address and also will not address—at least under my leadership—the restitution claims of Sudeten Germans (whether from the standpoint of property or state citizenship).

On the other hand, he writes, it would be very unwise and very myopic to ignore this problem (as a part of our opposition is trying to do) and not seek discussion, dialogue and maximal understanding. To attempt this is the purpose of every rational policy.

Such dialogue, aside from evaluating the past, should be a search for possible future cooperation, and this consideration is what led the chairmen of the coalition parties (except the Civic Democratic Alliance) to form a working group to meet with Sudeten organizations. But discussions on the government level should not be counted on, Klaus concludes.

CSSD Against Commission for Sudeten Talks

AU1106145193 Prague CTK in English 1056 GMT 8 Jun 93

[Text] Prague June 8 (CTK)—The Czech Social Democratic Party (CSSD) considers the decision of the government coalition to set up a commission to negotiate with the Sudeten Germans an erroneous and misleading move, CSSD First Deputy Chairman Pavel Novak told journalists today.

Novak believes the Sudeten German problem is marginal in the Czech Republic's relations with Germany. That Czech premier and chairman of the strongest parliamentary party (the Civic Democratic Party, ODS—ed) Vaclav Klaus announced in the parliament the intention to establish a commission to deal with it means that a special and inappropriate importance is being attached to it, Novak said.

He said talks, if they take place, will be held on absolutely unequal political levels because representatives of government coalition parties will be negotiating with a marginal group in the German political spectrum. Novak stressed that such talks with the Sudeten German Landsmannschaft lack sense and that it was not even clear what political questions will be discussed.

The CSSD supports the government's position, that it is the German Federal Government in Bonn who is its partner for discussions. The CSSD sees the settlement of the Sudeten German problem in expanding personal contacts between Czechs and Germans through cooperation between local administrative bodies, cultural and other organisations, Novak said.

Lux Outlines Agriculture Privatization Figures

AU1106145493 Prague CTK in English 1609 GMT 8 Jun 93

[Text] Prague June 8 (CTK)—Twenty-six percent of agricultural cooperatives and state farms and 61 percent of the food industries have been privatised, Minister of Agriculture Josef Lux told a press conference today.

Sixty-four percent of the enterprises in the whole industry have been privatised. The value of the 1,643 privatised enterprises was 731 billion crowns (24 billion USD).

The privatisation in agriculture has affected 1,015 companies whose value was 211 billion crowns (7 billion USD).

Lux stated that 228,179 restitution claims to the value of 34 billion crowns (1.1 billion USD) had been put forward in agriculture.

"The proportion of restitutions was 40 percent for state farms, 20 percent for cooperatives and 2.7 percent for food industries," said Lux.

The entire industry settles only 1,434 claims to the value of 26 billion crowns (860 million USD). "The results of

privatisation in agriculture are comparable with those from other sectors," said Lux.

He pointed out to the problems with transferring forests to the communities. From a total of 5,000 communities with claim to the forests, only 1,900 have actually submitted it. From this number, 84 percent of claims have been settled.

Lux noted that the total number of persons claiming the restitution of forests was 132,700. Forty percent of the claims, i.e. 50 percent of the total area of 2.6 million hectares, have been settled as of June 8.

The restitution claims concern state forests (40 percent), forests owned by communities (20 percent) and by physical persons (40 percent), added Lux.

Health, Agriculture Sectors Hamper Privatization

AU1106145093 Prague CTK in English 2014 GMT 9 Jun 93

[Text] Brno, south Moravia June 9 (CTK)—A complete package for the second round of coupon privatization should be ready by the end of this year, Jiri Skalicky, minister for the administration of national property and its privatization, said today.

Addressing a meeting of the Civic Democratic Alliance (ODA), to which he belongs, Skalicky said that by the end of the year a list will have been drawn up of all the key state-owned properties to be included in the second round of coupon privatization, which is due to start this autumn.

Skalicky said that the speed at which the suggestions were being prepared for governmental decision was only just feasible. There were problems with the privatization of agriculture and the health service. The ministry was now working more systematically than in the first round of privatization in 1992, and was considering which form of privatization was best for which businesses. It is demanding work, because the future of key sectors is being decided here, such as telecommunications, mining and refineries, he said.

He added that a key problem for agricultural privatization, concerning state farms rather than collective ones, were too long time limits for the acceptance of restitution claims. His ministry had returned most privatization projects for state farms to the ministry of agriculture for completion. As yet only about six percent of the projects were satisfactory.

Skalicky believes that his ministry has done all it can with regard to the privatization of the health service. I cannot say the same of the Ministry of Health, he added.

National Bank Lowers Interest Rate

AU1106144793 Prague CTK in English 2100 GMT 8 Jun 93

[Text] Prague June 8 (CTK)—The board of the Czech National Bank decided at a meeting today to lower the bank rate from 9.5 to 8 percent as from June 10, 1993.

At the same time, the level of compulsory minimal reserves will be lowered to a uniform level of 9 percent on deposits and 3 percent on time deposits. The bank expects that commercial banks will lower their interest rates on deposits and, chiefly, on credits, thus closing the gap between these rates.

At its meeting the board of the Czech National Bank evaluated monetary developments since the beginning of the year. It concluded that in the Czech Republic the unfavourable monetary consequences of the division of Czechoslovakia had been overcome, and that the economic situation as a whole had stabilised. This can be seen above all from the lowered inflation rate (this fell to 0.4 percent in May), positive developments in the current balance of payments account (showing a surplus of some 300 million US dollars) and the growth of hard-currency reserves (in the Czech National Bank by 1.3 billion US dollars). The bank expects that the economic stability and low rates of inflation so far achieved will continue to be maintained.

Finance Ministry To Allot $16 Million to Police

AU1106144593 Prague CTK in English 1940 GMT 8 Jun 93

[Text] Prague June 8 (CTK)—Finance Minister Ivan Kocarnik agreed with Minister of the Interior Jan Ruml that he would ask the government to allot half a billion crowns (16 million USD [U.S. Dollars]) for the needs of the police, spokesman to the Ministry of the Interior Jan Subert told CTK today.

The sum would make it possible to increase the police staff and to modernise the equipment.

The ministers agreed that the Interior Ministry could sell the unnecessary buildings and stores which it had inherited from the Federal Ministry of the Interior, said Subert. The acquired money can be deposited on a special account from which the money would be drawn whenever necessary.

Due to the increased crime rate, Ruml asked in May for additional funds from the state budget for the police. A commission, composed of representatives from the Finance and Interior Ministries, assessed the justification of this demand and submitted a report which was discussed today.

Kovac: Republic Fears 'Being Isolated From West'

AU1106144693 Prague CTK in English 1914 GMT 8 Jun 93

[Text] Bonn June 8 (CTK correspondent)—Slovakia is afraid of being isolated from the West, Slovak President Michal Kovac said in an interview with today's German daily FRANKFURTER RUNDSCHAU.

It is, therefore, difficult for Bratislava to introduce a more severe protection of the Czech-Slovak border, says Kovac.

Slovakia is very sensitive to the shift of the border between Eastern and Western Europe, in particular if it is being accused by many that it is economically and politically heading for the East.

We really feel that someone wants to move us there against our will, says Kovac, but denies that he meant the Czech leadership. He knows that it is, in particular, German Chancellor Helmut Kohl who is striving for a change in regime on the Czech-Slovak border.

But even with the greatest sympathy for German troubles, an agreement on a standard international border between the successor states to the former Czechoslovakia cannot be a solution, Kovac noted.

Bratislava is not passive towards the control of the refugees' flow and it is about to introduce visas with Romania. It is also negotiating with Ukraine, Kovac stated.

But it is necessary to make clear the problem of the increased costs of border protection. In this respect, Kovac expects German financial support. Slovak Premier Vladimir Meciar is to discuss this issue with Kohl during his planned visit to Germany.

Kovac rejects the views that Czechoslovakia's division was an error. He believes that sooner or later this historical necessity would happen at any rate. The decline in trade between the Czech Republic and Slovakia would certainly occur even within a common state.

The problem is that we have not been able to create sufficient conditions for successful privatisation, stated Kovac.

Court: Meciar Must Sign Social Insurance Law

LD1306155193 Prague CTK in English 1512 GMT 13 Jun 93

[Text] Bratislava, June 13 (CTK)—Slovak Premier Vladimir Meciar must sign the new social insurance law even though he is internally opposed to it, or resign from office, chairman of the Slovak Constitutional Court Milan Cic told CTK today.

Otherwise he could hardly fulfil his promise that as a member of the government he will respect all valid legal regulations, Cic said. He denied the allegation that Meciar had turned to the Constitutional Court last week with an accusation against the Slovak parliament. He allegedly wanted the court to examine the constitutionality of the passage of the new law on social insurance which the parliament had approved against his will.

Cic said that law did not allow filing a suit with the Constitutional Court in this case. The Constitutional Court of the Slovak Republic can rule on an accusation in only a single case: If the National Council of the Slovak Republic would accuse the president of the republic of having committed high treason, he stressed.

Meciar has so far rejected to sign the law arguing that it would cause a budget deficit of more than 3.8 billion Slovak crowns.

IMF Mission To Report 'Positively'

AU1206145093 Bratislava NARODNA OBRODA in Slovak 10 Jun 93 pp 1, 2

[TA SR report: "The IMF Will Extend a Loan"]

[Text] Bratislava—Slovak President Michal Kovac yesterday received members of the IMF mission who informed him about the results of their stay in Slovakia. Michal Kovac stressed that the Slovak Republic was seriously interested in realistic estimates of its economic potentials and that it had good opponents [oponenti] in the IMF. The head of the IMF mission, E. Zervoudakis, assessed the reception of members of the IMF mission by the Slovak president as encouraging and said that all institutions at which they operated had been open in providing information. He promised that he would report positively on the IMF mission to Slovakia upon his return to Washington and admitted that Slovakia had won in him a supporter.

As for the results of the mission, he said that some different views had occurred during its stay in Slovakia only in interpreting some data and that the members of the mission were glad that they would be able to report on good and positive things being implemented in Slovakia.

A general agreement on an IMF transformation loan was reached yesterday. This preliminary agreement will still have to be approved by the relevant IMF executive director and the Board of Governors. On the basis of this agreement, Slovakia could receive approximately $90 million. The approval of the first installment of the loan can be realistically expected by the end of July. Apart from that, the government can receive by the end of the year a stand-by credit, which is a standard form of IMF assistance.

The results achieved by the Slovak Republic since the beginning of the year have made a good impression on the IMF mission. The measures that it proposes on the basis of its stay in Slovakia could help improve the situation in the Slovak balance [of payments] and reduce the budget deficit. In their opinion, the Slovak National

Bank proceeded well in defending the currency and the IMF mission evaluated its steps as essential for the Slovak Republic.

Members of the mission evaluated the approach of people who decide about the economy of the Slovak Republic as responsible and described the aims of the Slovak Republic as being bolder than the intentions of other newly established states, such as Russia, even though the same type of credit was involved in both cases. Its aims will be less demanding, however, differences also exist in the two economies' starting positions. [sentence as published]

President Kovac also inquired about the IMF representatives' view on the [planned] introduction of an import surcharge. They do not object to the introduction of the surcharge, but expressed hope that it would only be a temporary measure designed to secure equilibrium in the balance of payments and protect domestic manufacturers. They qualified it as the Slovak Republic's internal affair.

Zelenay Comments on Possible Cabinet Reshuffle

AU1106150593 Prague CTK in English 1250 GMT 9 Jun 93

[Text] Bratislava, June 9 (CTK)—The world's views on Slovakia has been changing lately for the better, Roman Zelenay, deputy chairman of the Movement for a Democratic Slovakia (HZDS), told journalists today.

He said the world positively assessed the fact that the Slovak crown had not been devalued and that Slovakia had managed to establish the central bodies it lacked under the former Czechoslovak Federation in a miraculously short time. The situation in Slovakia is not as critical as somebody wants it to appear, Zelenay stressed.

Regarding the envisaged restructuring of (Slovak Premier Vladimir) Meciar's cabinet, which was announced at a recent HZDS press conference, Zelenay said it would not necessarily mean changing ministers.

[Bratislava REPUBLIKA in Slovak on 10 June on page 2 carries a 500-word TA SR report on the HZDS briefing, which includes the following passage: "Reacting to the agreement reached on Monday [7 May] by the non-government parties about filling the top posts at the Supreme Inspection Office [NKU], whereby Jozef Stank from the Party of the Democratic Left is to become NKU chairman and Pavol Bielik from the Christian Democratic Movement and Peter Sokol from the Slovak National Party [SNS] NKU deputy chairmen, Roman Zelenay said that 'a man's word is his bond' and that he therefore considers the last agreement between the HZDS and the SNS concluded about three weeks ago to be still valid. Under that agreement, the SNS was to endorse the HZDS candidate for NKU chairman while the HZDS promised support for the SNS candidate for the post of NKU deputy chairman."]

New Privatization Minister's Council Created

AU1106163993 Prague CTK in English 1847 GMT 9 Jun 93

[Text] Bratislava, June 9 (CTK)—Representatives of Slovak parliamentary parties and movements and of the Privatization Ministry agreed today to establish the Privatization Minister's Council to deal with problems of privatization.

The minister, Lubomir Dolgos, said the council will be a forum for elaborating essential changes in the process of privatization.

Some parties in Slovakia have criticized the government for slowing down privatization, which is a major precondition of building a market economy.

Dolgos said that participants in today's meeting differed in their views on whether or not a parliamentary privatization committee should be created.

Mikulas Dzurinda from the Christian Democratic Movement (KDH) thinks that such a committee would be superfluous because the parliament has enough other institutional means to improve the privatization process.

Unemployment Level Remains Unchanged in May

AU1106163193 Prague CTK in English 1524 GMT 9 Jun 93

[Text] Bratislava, June 9 (CTK)—A total of 304,600 unemployed were registered in late May in Slovakia, Slovak Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs told CTK.

The 12 percent unemployment rate was about the same as in April. Some 103,200 jobless seekers, 3,900 less than in April, were receiving unemployment benefits.

The unemployed included 30,500 school leavers (10 percent) and 18,000 handicapped people.

Labor offices can offer 11,800 vacancies. There are 26 registered job seekers per one vacancy.

[Bratislava HOSPODARSKE NOVINY in Slovak on 10 June on page 3 carries a 300-word "r"-signed report on the latest Slovak unemployment figures, which specifies that the number of unemployed in Slovakia reached 304,582 at the end of May, which translated into an unemployment rate of 11.95 percent, 0.01 percent less than at the end of April.]

Szabo Views Chances of Supplementary Budget

AU1106170093 Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 9 Jun 93 p 13

[Interview with Finance Minister Ivan Szabo by Ibolya Veres; place and date not given: "Ivan Szabo: It Is Impossible To Govern Without an IMF Agreement"]

[Text] If the supplementary budget is not accepted, the country will lose $1.5 billion by the end of 1994 because, in that case the IMF will not ratify our agreement, Ivan Szabo told MAGYAR HIRLAP. According to Szabo, without this ratification, it will not be possible to accept responsibility for governing the country because this big loss of capital does not leave any room for maneuver. He is not trying to blackmail Parliament with all this; he is only stating the facts, Szabo says.

[Veres] According to opposition deputies, acceptance of the supplementary budget should be seen as an issue of confidence. Does the government treat it as such?

[Szabo] The truth is that it is not because of the government's point of view that this issue is interesting. If Parliament does not vote for the supplementary budget then we do not even have a chance for the IMF's board of directors to ratify the agreement made on 15 July between Hungary and the IMF. This means that, starting from now, until December 1994, the country will not be able to get some $1.5 billion.

[Veres] You seem to be blackmailing Parliament....

[Szabo] I am not blackmailing Parliament; it is the IMF's condition that there is no ratification, and no money, without the supplementary budget. However, in this situation it is impossible to accept responsibility for governing the country because this results in a big loss of capital that leaves no room for maneuver. Therefore, blackmail is out of the question; this is only the truth. The IMF also set another condition, namely that the Constitutional Committee is to find the submitted supplementary budget suitable for general debate. We have very tight deadlines here, there is no room for messing around. These are international financial institutions rather than domestic political nonsense. In other words, the IMF will either ratify it or it will not. In the latter case, there is no credit consolidation or infrastructural investments. More precisely, we will not be able to continue them because it is impossible without the prerequisites.

[Veres] Three weeks ago you said it was unrealistic to introduce the changes in the value-added tax [VAT] system in August or September. However, now your party's board has asked you to examine whether the changes can be introduced from 1 July....

[Szabo] What can I do? I have to try to introduce the changes because the board loaded me with this. The government also made attempts at this in the past but then I resisted. However, the board of the governing party raised this possibility so I cannot do anything other than examine the chances. I have also contacted both sides of the Interest Coordination Council [ET] in this matter. I gave a written guarantee that I will put all issues through Parliament which we agree on differently at the ET session at the end of June. In other words, I have to attempt the impossible if I am pressurized this way so that I avoid creating some other kind of problem in the end.

[Veres] However, if the planned changes in the VAT system become effective from 1 July then the supplementary budget you have just submitted has to be redrawn because the changes would affect a number of budget items.

[Szabo] Yes, this is it. In this case, the budget will have an additional 3 billion [forints].

[Veres] If the VAT changes threaten the acceptance of the supplementary budget then is it possible that they will not after all be introduced this year?

[Szabo] From October, the VAT changes will definitely have to be taken into account in the supplementary budget because the draft bill includes the additional 3-billion forint revenue resulting from this. If we bring these changes forward to 1 July then we gain another 3 billion forints. However, we also agreed with the IMF that if we have extra revenue in 1993 then this cannot have an expense against it. In other words, the position of the budget would improve with these 3 billion forints and this is the significance of the introduction in July. If Parliament does not at all accept the VAT changes then the budget's position will deteriorate but it will not collapse.

[Veres] The ministries had to submit their requirements from the 1994 budget by 4 June. Has this happened and, in the light of this, how far has the preparation of the 1994 budget law progressed?

[Szabo] Almost all ministries have submitted their demands and we have begun coordination with them. I will inform the government on all this at its session on 10 June.

Smallholders Parties Create Alliance

LD1206214693 Budapest DUNA TV in Hungarian 2025 GMT 12 Jun 93

[Excerpt] Out of the five registered Smallholders parties, with the exception of the one lead by Jozsef Torgyan, every organization was present at the founding session of the Smallholders Alliance [Kisgazda Szovetseg] in order to unite the movement and to offer peace to each other in the interest of creating a united party.

It was said in the debate that those who did not attend excluded themselves from the movement. The basic objective of the freshly founded alliance is to guarantee a framework for all those who wish to work in the rejuvenation of the Smallholder ideology and the creation of unity. [passage omitted]

Budget Deficit Close to Ft94 Billion

AU1106144893 Budapest MTI in English 1021 GMT 9 Jun 93

[Text] Budapest, 9 June (MTI)—The central budget deficit grew by 20 billion forints [Ft] in May to reach 93.7 billion forints. This compared to 78.7 billion forints in the same period last year, a Finance Ministry official told MTI today [9 June].

In the first five months, central revenue was 338.7 billion forints, while expenditure was 432.4 billion forints.

For 1993, the government earlier forecast a deficit of 185 billion forints, with expenditure of 1,145 billion forints, however a draft supplementary budget submitted to parliament now sees a deficit of 215 billion forints.

Expenditure growth was stable, but revenue failed to keep pace, the official said. The ministry believed supplementary budget measures, including an increase in the value-added taxes of 0 and 6 percent to 10 percent, the issue of government bonds, and curbing expenditure, would guarantee a sound budget.

So far 70 percent of the deficit has been financed by government bonds and the remainder from state reserves.

Republic Not Affected by Russian Export Ban

LD1006163993 Budapest MTI in English 1517 GMT 10 Jun 93

[Text] Budapest, June 10 (MTI)—For the time being, the Hungarian Oil Co. (MOL) and the Mineralimpex Oil and Gas Co. are not affected by the latest measure passed by the Russian Ministry of Energy, whereby exports by joint ventures in Russia's oil industry will be stopped for the month of June, leaders of the two companies on Thursday in Budapest told MTI.

According to certain reports a company with a Hungarian stake is also on the banned list, on the basis of which oil exports of some 40, partly foreign-owned, joint ventures, are to be frozen.

MOL acting director Gabor Jozsef said they would purchase some 5 million tonnes of oil from Russia and the CIS states this year.

Mineralimpex Deputy Director General Istvan Hadhazi said this measure would not at all endanger Hungarian oil supplies. The firm is to buy 2.5 million tonnes of oil from there this year.

Walesa Comments on Future Parliament

LD1306193793 Warsaw Radio Warszawa Network in Polish 1700 GMT 13 Jun 93

[Interview with President Lech Walesa on return from Gdansk, by unidentified reporter in Warsaw on 13 June—recorded]

[Text] [Reporter] Mr. President, the Non-Party Bloc for Support of the Reforms, which was your idea, may get the support of a few percent of the votes. You declared that you would make efforts to be the president of all Poles.

[Walesa] We dissolved parliament. We dissolved it mainly because party interests took priority over the most important and general interests. I don't think that a future parliament will be a lot different. It will probably be similar. That is why one cannot allow this to happen. For this reason I suggest that a future parliament, in which there will be political parties, adopt a proposal which we have come up with recently. This proposal is as follows: four supraparty issues [tematy ponadpartyjne]; four issues which we could resolve in a supraparty manner. The first issue is farming matters. The second issue is matters referring to employees. The third issue is matters referring to employers. And the fourth issue is local government, as the proposal concerning districts [powiaty] and government at the grassroots level is the most important.

So, these four issues should be treated in a supraparty manner and should be prepared and resolved very well. If this is a success, and it must be a success, the dissolution of the previous parliament made sense. If not, we will not stand up to the tasks that Poland is facing.

Walesa Meets Solidarity Leaders

WS1106150193 Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 11 Jun 93 pp 1, 2

[Article by Pawel Reszka: "The President and 'Solidarity' Have Organized a Team; There Were Many Declarations"]

[Text] A team of the representatives of "Solidarity" and the president will be organized, to address the union demands. During the Wednesday [9 June] meeting between "Solidarity" leaders and Lech Walesa it was agreed that "Solidarity" would open negotiations with the government with the participation of the representatives of the president. Marian Krzaklewski said that the results of the talks and the implementation of the joint decisions would determine whether "Solidarity" would cancel its readiness to strike. "Solidarity" wants to open talks on the first set of demands as early as Friday [11 June].

The resolution of the problems suggested by "Solidarity" was judged by the union and the president as necessary for the stabilization of the situation in Poland. The most important issues for discussion will be: the fuel and energy prices ("S" demanded suspension of the projected price increases); the possibility of compensation for the negative consequences of VAT; the social security net; the possibility of shifting additional revenues to the budget (from such activities as taxing imported tobacco and alcohol products); the problem of unemployment; the implementation of agreements reached with the government; and the resolution of problems in the endangered regions, especially Walbrzych and Lodz.

There were many declarations; we shall see what their implementation will be like, said Teresa Kaminska, head of the Secretariat of "Solidarity" Health Service, after the meeting.

At the opening of the meeting the president voiced his conviction that "Solidarity" would defend its members in a responsible manner.

He said that "Solidarity" is right to fight the shortcomings. However, the problems that cannot be solved is a different story. He once again spoke about his former suggestion that "Solidarity" regions should prepare "white books" of economic offenses.

I would like to distribute only honors and money. However, if the situation is tough, I am ready to deal blows to those who are against reforms and who are destroying the country, declared Lech Walesa. He gave assurances that he would explore all possibilities of finding additional money for distribution. He promised to "extract" it, even if he had to answer before the law. He said that "Solidarity" call for the removal of the government was unrealistic. "As a realist I know that if I had not dissolved the Sejm, I would have had to do it in three months. I did not do this against the union. I had to save time," the president explained.

The decision on strikes is conditional on the implementation of the outcome of this meeting. If the results are concrete, we will reach the decision to suspend our readiness to strike, said Marian Krzaklewski after the meeting. "Solidarity" attempted to convince the president that the intended fuel and energy prices increase should not be implemented (according to Krzaklewski, delaying the increase may yield additional budget revenues). "Solidarity" also argued in favor of compensation for the price increases caused by VAT.

The National Committee chairman said that it is necessary to pressure the government. One example was to be the government's attitude toward the idea of taxing imported cigarettes and alcohol.

Three weeks ago, when we suggested this solution, the government declined; today it turned out that this is possible, said Krzaklewski.

Krzaklewski stated that the president promised to support solutions proposed by "Solidarity," if he considered them to be realistic.

The president informed us that a nonparty, proreform block will run in the elections, said Krzaklewski. He added that "Solidarity" wished to run alone, and that it would not enter into any coalitions.

No one said that the National Committee Presidium, or the entire committee, would run in the election. This will certainly not be the case, assured Krzaklewski.

One of the participants of the meeting told us that "Solidarity" presented the president with a critical evaluation of police activities during the 4 June demonstration. The president did not voice an opinion on this subject.

Suchocka Urges Closer Ties With EC

PM1106155293 Paris LE MONDE in French 11 Jun 93 p 2

[Article by Prime Minister Hanna Suchocka: "Central Europe and the EC"]

[Text] To surmount the divisions bequeathed by the cold war constitutes a major challenge for the European nations. It is a task for the peoples who must rid themselves of the burdensome legacy of communism. It is also a task for the developed, free, and democratic Europe, and above all for the EC.

We are aware of the great difficulty of this enterprise. It demands further sacrifices from us, the radical transformation of our economies and laws, the modernization of our countries, and the acceleration of their development. This presupposes a policy of constant adaptations, even though many changes are already taking place at a rapid rate. Clearly the success of this great change demands that the EC open up to our countries.

One important factor in our evolution was the signing of the accords of association which link the countries of the Visegrad group—Poland, Hungary, and the Czech and Slovak Republic—to the EC. These accords are far from perfect. But for us they represent above all an important stage in our "return to Europe."

We have not changed our mind, even though our experiences have sometimes proved disappointing. The EC already seems better acquainted with our needs and aspirations and to understand better the need to accelerate our progress toward membership. This attitude is expressed in the report that the EC Commission has drawn up for the 21-22 June summit of EC heads of state and government in Copenhagen. This document includes a number of conclusions and suggestions aimed at opening up the EC markets and extending and intensifying cooperation on the political plane.

However, opposition to the spirit of this report is making itself felt in the daily workings of the Community and in the attitude of some member states. The impression is that it is not the long-term view of the interests of Europe and the Community that prevails, but the vested interests of groups, regions, or even individual sectors of industry.

The association accords have already denied some 40 percent of our exports access to the EC market, by establishing all kinds of restrictions. These measures were dictated by fear of competition from our products in such fields as agriculture, textiles, coal, and steel.

At present we are witnessing the growth of protectionist tendencies in the EC countries in the form of antidumping measures. Does attention also need to be drawn to the ban on imports of meat and animals for slaughter because of the threat of foot-and-mouth disease, even though it is nonexistent in our countries? These restrictions affect the fields in which we are most competitive and whereby we could increase our import capacity, which would facilitate our countries' modernization and would have positive repercussions for the EC economies, particularly in the employment field.

This policy is contrary to the principle of free trade, which, moreover, we are urged to observe. It also conflicts with the rationale of the accords of association which accepted a certain asymmetry in relations between the Community and the Visegrad countries, supposedly to facilitate our development. However, the deficit in our countries' balance of trade with the Community shows that this phenomenon conflicts with the plans and expectations. The 65 million consumers of the Visegrad countries constitute a great potential market for the Community.

The changes of recent years encourage us to be optimistic, despite the tensions and difficulties that we have to deal with. Poland was the first postcommunist country to resume its growth. If we succeed in maintaining and in accelerating the pace of privatization and structural reforms, our countries can soon become one of the most dynamic regions in the world, which would have favorable repercussions for the Community. This prospect must not be neglected in the construction of long-term European policies.

No aid, however generous, can replace the normal mechanism of a free market. Trade policy between our countries and the Community therefore demands deep thought and changes that will eliminate the regrettable imbalances. This is in the common interests both of our countries and of the Community itself.

We are fully aware that conditions are not yet ripe for our country's entry into the European Community. In order for this to happen, we must of course meet several requirements concerning the structure and progress of our economies, build stable political institutions, and adapt our laws to EC regulations. But we expect the EC to declare unequivocally that the accession of the countries that signed the European accords is its objective too.

We also expect the establishment of a date for the opening of negotiations and of a timetable and conditions for our accession to the Community. This would enable us to provide a framework for our efforts, to grant hope to our peoples, and to mobilize their energies.

In the period prior to complete integration closer ties between the Community and us should be forged in the political and security fields, too. In this regard there are no objective obstacles of the kind that at present make economic integration difficult.

We wish for an intensification and institutionalization of the political dialogue. Our main desire is to participate in the proceedings of the bodies that make the decisions that directly affect the central and eastern European countries. We are concerned about the future of Europe. The issues of stability, the inviolability of borders, European security, ecological threats, and mass immigration should be the subject of joint analyses and decisions.

It is often difficult for the West to appreciate what great sacrifices are demanded from our societies in order to gain freedom, democracy, and prosperity. And how important it is that, despite the difficulties, our reforms are advancing, parliamentary democracy is functioning, the market economy is developing, civil society is taking shape, the media guarantee pluralism, and human rights and the minorities are respected.

I do not stress these achievements out of excessive self-satisfaction. I mention them with some anxiety, because I realize that they are fragile. I therefore hope that our achievements, their human and material cost, and the dangers facing them constitute a challenge not only for us but for the Community as well.

Solidarity Chairman Krzaklewski on Elections

WS1106123693 Warsaw Radio Zet in Polish 0615 GMT 11 Jun 93

[Studio interview with Solidarity Chairman Marian Krzaklewski, by program moderator Andrzej Woyciechowski; from the "Guest of Radio Z" program—live]

[Text] [Woyciechowski] Solidarity will have a strong team at the elections. What will happen if it wins?

[Krzaklewski] The congress will have to decide whether we will participate in the elections. Right now, we are bound by the congressional decision made last year dealing with participation in parliamentary elections. The situation has changed a little, and we must make up our minds regarding our participation. This must be decided by the union's highest bodies. On the other hand, at the congress we must alter the previous decision dealing with a limited representation. In the current situation, limiting ourselves would be unwise. We must overcome the 5-percent threshold. Seven percent would be even better. While candidates, groups, and political parties are very scattered, we cannot afford limiting ourselves. We must obtain the necessary minimum. That is why the decision of the previous congress must be altered.

[Woyciechowski] You are speaking about these things very carefully; you want to respect democracy within the union. However, the atmosphere in Solidarity suggests that the union will certainly participate in the elections. I am going back to my question. What will happen if it wins the elections and the president entitles it to form a government?

[Krzaklewski] I do not think this will happen, although we are taking this into account...however, if such a situation occurs, Solidarity will have to convene a congress as soon as possible, and make decisions on making use of it....

[Woyciechowski, interrupting] ...and assuming responsibility for governing the country?

[Krzaklewski] Exactly. This is why I said that a congress would have to be convened and the best decision made, both for the union and for the country. We would then be fully responsible for the situation in the country, as well.

[Woyciechowski] If you do not win a spectacular victory, but obtain a great many seats—more than in the last Sejm—with whom will you form a coalition?

[Krzaklewski] If it comes to the point where we have to form a coalition, the union itself will not do this. If we were to have a large team in the parliament, this problem will arise. We would have to explicitly express ourselves as an opposition party. The union, then, would have to create such a party to make use of its votes. We could act as a tactical team up to a certain point. We would like union representatives to refrain from joining coalitions and from determining their positions from the very start as an opposition or procoalition group. We would like this group to be very efficient in realizing the union's program. A different problem may arise after crossing a certain threshold....

[Woyciechowski, interrupting] Some 30 or 40 votes in the next Sejm....

[Krzaklewski, interrupting] Under this distribution of votes....

[Woyciechowski, interrupting] What will happen then? If you have to form a coalition, would this rather be a coalition with the Democratic Union [UD] or the Movement for the Republic [RDR]?

[Krzaklewski] If the union has to join a coalition, it will not act as a union. We will have to form a political representation in order to avoid the union's responsibility for participating in government or in a direct battle for power. If I am a candidate at the elections, I do not want to get involved in fighting for political power.

[Woyciechowski] Is this possible?

[Krzaklewski] It is possible. One can contribute to political variety and to parliamentary decisions without fighting for power. This is what distinguishes us from political parties. We are a trade union that has influence on the balance of political forces in Poland. However, we do not participate in fighting for power. We have not formed a political party. Our task is to represent workers and the traditional values that brought forward the appearance of Solidarity in 1980, and which Solidarity is continuing. We also see our task as pressing for restructuring in Poland.

[Woyciechowski] Do the largest Western trade unions participate in elections and have their parliamentary representation, or will this be a specific Polish variant?

[Krzaklewski] There were such cases in countries like Sweden, Italy, and France. However, unions later formed political parties. Then, parties realized their political goals by fighting for power and promoting the union's program, while enjoying freedom of political activity in the political melting pot.

[Woyciechowski] These parties in France, Italy, and Spain—they were communist parties; you know this from history.

[Krzaklewski] Social democratic rather than communist. Lately, trade unions in the West, even those with a social democratic orientation, have been turning more toward the center. This is evidently prompted by the fact that the unions have realized the danger of treating citizens like consumer groups. Following Solidarity's example, they are trying to protect the identity of the workers. They are inclined to promote Solidarity through the protection of workers. I have noticed that among unionists who once advocated social democracy, there is a trend of isolation from political parties and from fighting for power. This has not been happening very often so far, but it can be observed from time to time.

[Woyciechowski] Let us go back to the elections. If you have to compile candidate lists, launch a campaign, and participate in the elections, who will be on the lists—Solidarity activists, chiefs of large regions, or people from outside Solidarity, to whom Solidarity will lend its banner?

[Krzaklewski] These may not be activists, but the overwhelming majority of them will be union members.

[Woyciechowski] Can the entire National Committee be elected to the parliament?

[Krzaklewski] No. I would like to reject the recent reports by Radio Zet from Gdansk saying that the Solidarity National Committee is ready to participate in the elections. They said that I was going to be a candidate myself. This has not been decided yet. I will subordinate my decision to that of the congress and the National Committee.

[Woyciechowski] Do you wish to find yourself in the Sejm?

[Krzaklewski] A decision on my candidacy should be made by the union and our voters. It is up to them to determine whether the leader of Solidarity should run for a seat in the Sejm. Recent experience has shown that a legislative club which is loosely connected with the union leadership will attempt to create something resembling a second center of power. It becomes a separate institution, creating numerous conflicts that distract the entire union. The National Commission will consider this issue.

[Woyciechowski] When will the Commission and Solidarity congress make such a decision?

[Krzaklewski] The decision will be made at the 26-27 June congress. We shall announce our nominees to the Senate beforehand, because the Senate lists must be submitted before 25 July. Let me return to one of your questions about where Solidarity will look for candidates. According to widespread opinion, the union should favor reputable people. In light of past experience suggesting that party members tend to favor particular party interests, they will not be linked with any political groupings. At the same time, Solidarity will be open to various personalities, as it promotes pluralism within the union. These people, however, should be prepared to comply with union guidelines.

[Woyciechowski] In other words, to vote according to the union directives?

[Krzaklewski] Yes, but only when the vote concerns Solidarity decisions. When voting, however, union activists should be aware of the very fine line between political and purely union matters. This is a small sacrifice compared to the advantages of having our own representatives in the legislature, particularly during a time when trade unions are in serious jeopardy.

[Woyciechowski] Do you think that Siec [Network—union factory commissions representing the largest Polish state enterprises] will also run in the elections?

[Krzaklewski] Siec commissions, which have always complied with the Solidarity leadership and have paid their membership dues, will certainly remain in Solidarity. It is natural that they would run as part of our union. At the same time, aspirations of some Siec activists and Solidarity members go beyond the union. I am sure, however, that we shall consolidate forces and all activists will stand by the union. Otherwise, we might end up without our representatives in the Sejm, and risk considerable curtailment of workers' rights.

[Woyciechowski] If I am hearing you correctly, you are hoping that the Solidarity banner will serve to unite your supporters.

[Krzaklewski] No, I realize that not everyone will vote for Solidarity. This union was meant to be a pluralistic organization from the very beginning. This time, however, every Solidarity member should realize that failure to support the union may lead to its extinction in the

present form. The union has not lost its importance to date. Whatever the liberals may say, trade unions in those countries with a developed market economy and private ownership have significant rights and often collaborate with the employers. For example, the Social and Economic Council in the Netherlands—which includes 16 union activists, 16 private employers, and 16 government experts—has operated for 41 years.

[Woyciechowski] How many members can Solidarity currently claim?

[Krzaklewski] There are some 1.8 million members who regularly pay their membership dues, and 200,000 members who pay from time to time.

[Woyciechowski] According to simple calculations, this may translate into six or seven percent during the upcoming elections?

[Krzaklewski] Perhaps even more....

[Woyciechowski, interrupting] Who else do you think will vote for your union?

[Krzaklewski] There are 27 million potential voters. I would prefer a voter turnout of over 50 percent—those who do not participate can also vote.

[Woyciechowski] What percentage of votes are you counting on?

[Krzaklewski] I would be glad if we were to exceed the seven percent giving us representation in the legislature.

[Woyciechowski] Who will support Solidarity? Will its members pose with Walesa?

[Krzaklewski] I do not think so, there will be no photographs even with the union leader. We unequivocally declare that we are running on our own and are determined to retain a distinct union orientation. Another reason for avoiding alignments is that Solidarity is not under obligations to collect signatures, as stipulated by the electoral law.

[Woyciechowski] Is Solidarity currently against the president?

[Krzaklewski] No, we see the president as a factor of stability in Poland, particularly during the current interregnum. Walesa is the de facto super prime minister, because he rejected the resignation of the government. We also perceive him as the state employer; One who we must enter into dialogue with in order to resolve important issues and prevent social unrest in Poland.

[Woyciechowski] Do you think that Walesa will give his support to Solidarity or some of its opponents?

[Krzaklewski] The president announced that a nonparty block of reform supporters is likely to run in the elections. At the same time, he expressed his support for Solidarity. We shall see how this will turn out in practice. I think, however, that the president may find it possible to combine his endorsement for Solidarity with seeking of votes for his block.

Peasant Party To Have Candidates in Election

LD1206202393 Warsaw PAP in English 1950 GMT 12 Jun 93

[Text] Warsaw, June 12—The main council of the Polish Peasant Party (PSL) decided on Saturday that the PSL would put forward its own lists of candidates to the Sejm (lower house) and senate in the forthcoming parliamentary elections. The PSL will stand in all the electoral districts.

The council declared that the lists would be open to all people or representatives of organisations who had proved themselves in cooperation with the PSL for the good of Poland and the Polish countryside.

PSL leader Waldemar Pawlak stressed that the main aim of the PSL in the election campaign was to establish such a representation in parliament which would guarantee a policy fostering the intellectual, cultural and economic development of society and state.

Pawlak said that the PSL wanted the interests of Polish producers to be promoted and their access to the worlds markets to be facilitated. He added that the potential in the countryside should be set in motion and that people there should not be constantly criticised simply because they did not match up to the wishes of the new reformers and of the government.

Trade Accords Signed With Belarus

WS1406095993 Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 9 Jun 93 p 7

[Article by D.E.: "Poland-Belarus: One Step From a Bank"]

[Text] Just as arranged, several cooperation agreements were signed during the visit of the Belarusian economic delegation, headed by First Deputy Prime Minister Mikhail Myasnikovich, in Poland on 7 and 8 June. They concern, among other things, an agreement on cooperation between GUS [Central Office of Statistics] and the Belarusian State Committee for Statistics, as well as between the General Management of Public Roads and the Belarusian Ministry of Housing and Exploitation of Public Roads; an agreement on post and telecommunications, and cooperation in industry, trade, and civil air transportation. Both sides also accepted a letter of intent concerning cooperation in constructing the Berlin-Warsaw-Minsk-Moscow highway.

Stepan Shkapish, minister of transportation and communications of the Belarusian Republic, said after the meeting with Zbigniew Sulatycki, under secretary of state in the Ministry of Transport, that the establishment of a Polish-Belarussian maritime company—agreed on by both sides during the Warsaw talks—was now only a

matter of time. Here are the details: The Polish side will contribute two ships worth $1.6 million, while the Belarusian side will provide $1.6 million in cash. According to calculations, in the first year of activity the ships should carry more than 50,000 tons of freight, and within two years they should turn a profit of approximately $2 million. The first two ships will sail under the Belarusian flag, whereas the next two ships, which the company would be able to buy after a short time, will have a Polish flag.

We have the foundation on which we can build the company, Minister Shkapish stated in regard to the agreement in the area of sea transport, which was signed on 8 June. On the same day, both sides signed an agreement on air transportation. The agreement concerns the connection between Minsk and Gdansk (a Belarusian carrier is to fly this route), and the Warsaw-Minsk and Warsaw-Brest connections (here, the carrier will be the Polish airline LOT). A bilateral agreement was also signed by railway companies. There will be a new connection from Bialystok through the new border crossing site in Czeremcha. The minister said that this was important, because last year there were twice as many passengers traveling from Belarus to Poland and from Poland to Belarus as before. The freight transport volume also increased considerably (between 2.5 to 3 million tons of commodities are shipped from Belarus to Poland each year; they include fertilizers, fuel, wood, refrigerators; from Poland to Belarus, almost 2 mln tons: last year it was mainly potatoes, chemical products, and building materials). Passenger traffic is not showing such a growth rate. Shkapish said that stabilization is beginning to appear, because prices in both countries are slowly becoming similar. Trade is not as profitable as it used to be.

We are also much closer to establishing a joint bank. We are ready to make a capital contribution of $5 million. However, the Belarusians would have to contribute at least $1 million. Polish negotiators said there has been a breakthrough in the talks, which have lasted a year.

The Belarusians also decided to organize a fair in Warsaw exhibiting their export capabilities. It will be held between 26 and 30 July. The greatest advantage of this summer date is the fact that it will be the only fair held at that time. This year, two more Belarusian-Polish border crossing sites will be opened: Polowice-Pieszczatka and Slawatycze-Dumaczewo.

Role of Special UOP Police Units Questioned

WS1006093493 Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 9 Jun 93 pp 1-2

[Article by Marcin Dominik Zdort: "Is the UOP (Office of State Protection) a Political Police?"]

[Text] The fact that the UOP was deployed to tear down posters informing the public about a manifestation of opposition parties in front of the Belvedere has generated great interest in this office. It has also made many people ask themselves the following question: Has the UOP become a political police?

A Serious Offense?

Political police consist of services that fight the political opposition; however, the office does not conduct any activities against the opposition, according to UOP Spokeswoman Irena Popoff. She adds, however, that the possibility cannot be ruled out that the office may detain a citizen who is a member of an opposition party. Nonetheless, she asserted, we never intervene where no offense has been committed, and referred to Article 1 of the Law on the Office of State Protection. According to the law in question, one of the tasks of the UOP is "the prevention and detection of the offenses of espionage, terrorism, and other serious transgressions against the state, as well as the pursuit of their perpetrators."

Putting up these posters can by no means be regarded as a "serious offense," responds Zbigniew Romaszewski. The former senator adds that the law is treated today like a gun, just as it was in the times of the Polish People's Republic.

The intervention of the functionaries of the Counter-Espionage Headquarters of the UOP, who tore down posters that publicized the intended demonstration; confiscated boxes with the posters and glue; as well as detained for several days the boys who were putting up the posters, brought on protests, also in circles linked to Hanna Suchocka's Government. If this is true, then such activities should be condemned, says an indignant Jacek Taylor of the UD [Democratic Union].

UOP or Police?

The activities of the UOP were criticized in a commentary published in the daily GAZETA WYBORCZA, which is usually rather sympathetic toward the government. It wrote that "using the UOP in an unlawful manner for the purpose of fighting with the authors of the posters is a symptom of a dangerous degeneration of the security apparatus in Poland."

Even if we agree that sticking up posters which say that the president is an agent is contrary to the law, the pursuit of such an offense should be handled not by the UOP, but simply by the police, say the organizers of the demonstration. A few days earlier, when the POLISH GAZETTE published a "List of Informers" on the basis of the so-called Macierewicz portfolios, the case was dealt with by the Warsaw Police. The prosecutor's office received notification of the offense, and the prosecutor's office was free to forward this case to the police, not to us, explains Irena Popoff. The spokeswoman adds that apart from that, every functionary has the duty to prevent the violation of the law, especially when the highest organs of the state authorities are libeled. Moreover, Jerzy Konieczny, head of the UOP, has recently spoken about "certain borderline powers" of the office and the police.

The Government or the Belvedere?

"Taking advantage of state institutions financed with taxpayers' money for the purpose of protecting political interests of the ruling group cannot be accepted by the people," wrote Zbigniew Romaszewski to Tadeusz Zielinski, spokesman for human rights, in his letter of 5 June. The UOP and police are under the government, and according to the law, it is the minister of internal affairs who is responsible for their activities; therefore, some extraordinary declarations by Minister Milczanowski concerning the assumption of political responsibility are simply nonsensical, the former senator of the Republic of Poland told us.

Internal affairs are also under a special concern of the president of the Republic of Poland; the prime minister must ask his opinion before submitting a candidate for the head of this Ministry. Since it is well known that the entourage of Lech Walesa is deeply interested both in the entire MSW [Ministry of Internal Affairs] and especially in the UOP, some opposition politicians claim that the deployment of the special police units before the Friday demonstration was prompted by the Belvedere.

Romaszewski believes that the office aims at escalating the tension in Poland and creating unnatural situations of danger. He mentions, for example, the fact that the head of the UOP presented the press with "inadequate" information on an attempt on the life of Lech Walesa, which in fact did not taken place.

According to the former senator, the office should pursue economic offenses rather than deal with the opposition.

What Powers?

The powers of the Office of State Protection are included in the law on the UOP, says Irena Popoff. Apart from preventing espionage, terrorism, and other serious offenses, the tasks of the office also include "recognizing and counteracting dangers that pose a threat to the security, defense, independence, and integrity of the state," "recognizing and counteracting the violations of the state secret," as well as "presenting the highest organs of the state administration with information and analyses important for the security of the state."

The bill on amending of the law suggests that the range of the pursued offenses be broader and include those who pose a threat to the international position of the state, may cause great losses to the property of the State Treasury, or consist in "offering and receiving large financial advantages in connection with fulfilling public functions." The UOP would also deal with those engaged in the illegal trade in arms, drugs, and nuclear material.

Melescanu Promises Peacekeeping Battalion

AU1106201693 Bucharest Radio Romania Network in Romanian 1930 GMT 11 Jun 93

[Text] Before going to Athens, Foreign Minister Teodor Melescanu conducted talks with members of the Foreign Policy Commission of the Dutch Parliament in Amsterdam. The diplomatic bulletin MEDIA-MONITOR published an article entitled: "Romania Is Obtaining NATO Assistance for Special Troops for Control Missions in Crisis Situations." Here are the main passages of a fax received today from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Next fall, the main units of East European armies will be available for peacekeeping missions alongside NATO forces. Minister Melescanu said that the first battalion of Romanian peacekeeping troops, which will use NATO communication systems and be trained and equipped in accordance with NATO standards, will be ready next fall. The Netherlands parliamentarians, although slightly surprised, reacted enthusiastically to this news. The Dutch deputies were surprised because they did not believe that a country like Romania would be willing to deploy troops for specific control missions in crisis situations in the very near future. The parliamentarians reacted with enthusiasm because shortly before that the West insisted that East European countries should assume an important role in peacekeeping missions in Yugoslavia, under UN-aegis.

The Dutch parliamentarians promised Foreign Minister Melescanu that they would ask the Netherlands Foreign Ministry to bring up the issue of compensations for the damages suffered by the Danube countries following the implementation of the economic boycott measures imposed by the United Nations on Serbia and Muntenegro. The Dutch parliamentarians will ask Foreign Minister Peter Kooijmans to raise this issue within the EEC and other international institutions, such as the IMF and World Bank.

The Netherlands will support Romania in its efforts to become a full member in the Council of Europe, despite the fact that Romania has yet to resolve certain problems pertaining to human rights. However, The Hague authorities are convinced that the problems that led to criticism of the Romanian Government can be better solved if Romania becomes member of the Council of Europe, the fax concludes.

Railroad Engineers Call Strike

AU1406071093 Bucharest Radio Romania Network in Romanian 0400 GMT 14 Jun 93

[Text] As of this hour, the railroad engineers are on strike. Only essential transportation will be provided. Freight and passenger trains traveling at the time the strike begins will continue to their destinations.

In a communique, the Ministry of Transportation points out that the strike has been called in contravention of the law and expresses the hope that the engineers will not follow the trade union leaders' decision and will show wisdom and reason and carry on their normal work.

PRM President Speaks on Political Violence

AU1106194993 Bucharest ROMPRES in English 1805 GMT 11 Jun 93

[Text] Bucharest ROMPRES, 11/6/1993—Corneliu Vadim Tudor, president of the Greater Romania Party (PRM), spoke in a Friday, June 11 press conference against violence in political life.

He stated his solidarity with Senator Gheorghe Dumitrascu (Democratic National Salvation Front), who "did nothing else than exert his constitutional right to have an opinion."

"We believe the times have passed when people could be punished for their opinions," C.V. Tudor said. He also criticised the parliamentary opposition which, in his opinion, rejects dialogue.

Editorial 'Expects' MFN Status To Be Granted

AU1106182293 Bucharest TINERETUL LIBER in Romanian 8 Jun 93 pp 1, 2

[Aurel Perva editorial: "The American Mirror"]

[Text] President Bill Clinton recently submitted the 31st report on the implementation of the Helsinki Final Act for the period 1 April 1992-31 March 1993 to the U.S. Congress. The report assesses the way in which the CSCE principles were concretely applied in the CIS, Georgia, Albania, Bulgaria, Romania, the Baltic states, and the states of the former Yugoslavia within the framework of the three "baskets" of the all-European process: security, economy, and humanitarian problems. We obviously concentrated on the U.S. President's conclusions in the chapter dealing with our country. We must confess that the report is unexpectedly encouraging. To a proportion of 90 percent, Bill Clinton has "positive" opinions—as his counterpart in Cotroceni Palace would say—on developments in the aforementioned period, noting the "important progress" made in the implementation of the CSCE principles and the "cautious progress" made in the implementation of the economic reform. Likewise, the U.S. President notes that the "human rights situation has improved significantly." Therefore, the conclusions of the report are quite favorable and the President optimistically appreciates that, despite the refusal of Congress to grant us most-favored-nation [MFN] status last fall, "one expects this status to be granted in the first half of 1993." Without any intention of arguing with anyone, I would like to point out that I was right about the importance of Mr. Ion Iliescu's visit to Washington last April. Although President Iliescu's presence at the festivities connected with the inauguration of the Holocaust Museum displeased a number of nationalistic and anti-Semitic circles in our country and was minimized by the opposition, the flight across the Atlantic was not a gratuitous political gesture but the very opposite of it. As

a matter of fact, to the surprise of the Romanian journalists present at the White House, Bill Clinton said some extremely praising words about the progress made by the young Romanian democracy. It would be incorrect for us to omit the fact that, aside from the real progress made—which we, those in the country, might fail to note so easily—Romania's new image at the White House can also be explained by the change of the U.S. attitude toward the area in which we find ourselves: Our domestic stability and unconditional alignment to the embargo against Serbia—despite the huge economic losses incurred—are the most important factors in Washington's eyes. Let us not forget that this report also mentions a number of failures, such as delays on the part of the Romanian authorities in taking steps to exercise control over the Romanian Intelligence Service [SRI]; the further tapping of telephone conversations; the persistence of the nationalistic rhetoric; and other aspects mentioned in the report. Anyhow, since we are realists and know how much more we have to do to reach the stage of true democracy, let us rejoice in the fact that, finally, official America has begun to see us in a different light! The question is whether we are able to capitalize on this by ridding ourselves of the inhibitions inherent to our closeness to Moscow?

Cabinet Examines Economic Recovery

AU1106162793 Bucharest ROMPRES in English 1241 GMT 11 Jun 93

[Text] Bucharest, ROMPRES 11/6/1993—"The analysis of the first four months of this year point to the beginning of an economic recovery that may be maintained on certain conditions all along the year," said State Minister Misu Negritoiu at today's meeting of the cabinet, referring to the situation of the national economy this year and the conditions of revigorating it.

He opined that, in consideration of the economic evolution, the stoppage of the decline and a relaunching of a zero-growth type, in the next eight months there should be an external financing of 1.4 billion dollars (the financing in the first four months was 474 million dollars), an export of at least 4.3 billion dollars and, in agriculture, parallel to the efforts to revigorate animal breeding, immediate attention ought to be paid to developing cultures.

The executive also analyzed the preparations for the grain harvesting campaign, as well as draft decisions and questions related to Romania's economic ties with various states.

Government Plans To Restructure Bankrupt Firms

AU1106162693 Bucharest ROMPRES in English 1004 GMT 11 Jun 93

[Text] Bucharest ROMPRES 11/6/1993—The Romanian Government has decided to isolate 30 enterprises assessed to be on the point of bankruptcy, the next phase being their restructuring by closing inefficient sections.

Vasile Baltac, secretary of state for restructuring and reform in the Romanian Ministry of Economy, mentioned that the list of these firms is not complete yet. "We start with 30 companies, to reach some 100-120 in a second phase," said he in an interview with ROMANIA LIBERA. By loss-making and the debts they have incurred these units trigger some others in a loss-generating circuit. That is why they will be strictly supervised financially, their access to credits from banks, to other financial resources will be strictly controlled. "Some form of subsidizing is not ruled out," accepts Mr. Baltac.

Each of these commercial companies will have to present a plan for restructuring, it might shift to manufacturing other types of goods to avert work stoppage.

Let's suppose that after restructuring only 10 percent of a unit keeps working, and in that new formula the unit is profit-making. Bankruptcy has been avoided. That can be a strategy to solve the problem of huge work capacities in metal-processing machine building industries for instance, added Secretary of State Baltac.

Agriculture Minister Reports on Sowing

AU1106194893 Bucharest ROMPRES in English 1811 GMT 11 Jun 93

[Text] Bucharest ROMPRES, 11/6/1993—Ioan Oancea, minister of agriculture and food, told the Vacaroiu cabinet meeting on Friday, June 11, that "5.8 million hectares were sown, of which 3.1 million hectares corn."

The minister of agriculture also showed that 115,000 hectares were irrigated and conditions existed for the irrigation of an area of 1.5 million hectares. In the context, Prime Minister Nicolae Vacaroiu cautioned about the irregularities still manifest as regarded the distribution of the fuels meant for farming, and, disposed at the same time that all barren lands be inventoried.

Foreign Media Bulletin: Balkan Crisis 14 June

WA1406170793

The following is an overview of current FBIS reporting on events in the Balkans. It supplements other FBIS reporting and consists primarily of selected summaries of longer reports. For reference purposes, serial numbers of the longer reports are provided.

SUMMARY

Bosnian Serbs attack first-aid center in Gorazde and funeral in Sarajevo ... Croats say Muslim attacks continuing despite cease-fire order ... Muslim aid convoy reaches Tuzla after attacks by Croatian forces ... Bosnian Serb commander Mladic holds talks with UNPROFOR General Wahlgren ... Bosnian Serbs release Croats who fled fighting with Muslims ... UNPROFOR Commander Morillon threatens to withdraw from Bosnia if fighting continues ... Draskovic suffers "epileptic fit," briefly hospitalized ... Croatian Government to "review status" of Muslim refugees.

MILITARY

OVER 50 KILLED IN GORAZDE ATTACK (Sarajevo Radio, Belgrade Radio): Bosnian Serb shells reportedly hit improvised first-aid center in Gorazde, killing over 50 Muslims. Serbian infantry, artillery attacks on Muslim positions continue. Sarajevo Radio reports number of residents killed over last three weeks range from 612 to 3,000. Bosnian Government sends letter to President Clinton urging U.S. to use "direct intervention" to "protect the residents of Gorazde from genocide." Serbs claim NATO airdropping weapons for Muslims. Belgrade Radio reports Serbian forces sent "message" to Muslims urging them to leave the city. (LD1306123393, LD1306180493, AU1406105593, AU1306150893)

SERBS SHELL SARAJEVO, BLOCK CONVOYS (Zagreb Radio, AFP): Zagreb Radio reports eight people killed, many wounded when Serbs shelled funeral in Sarajevo. UN spokesman says Serbs set up "checkpoint" on sole access road to capital, "temporarily" allowing UNHCR aid convoys to enter city. (LD1206120393, AU1406121393)

CROATS REPORT ATTACKS CONTINUING (Zagreb TV, Zagreb Radio): Bosnian Croat forces report Muslim attacks on Croatian villages around Novi Travnik continuing despite cease-fire ordered by Bosnian Government. "Scores" of dead and wounded reported. (LD1406084993, LD1406084993, LD1306093093)

AID CONVOY REACHES TUZLA (TANJUG, Sarajevo Radio): Half of 500 trucks in Muslim aid convoy reach Tuzla under escort by British UNPROFOR soldiers. Bosnian Croats reportedly looted convoy, killed Muslim drivers during attacks along the way. (LD1306190193, LD1106213593)

MLADIC HOLDS TALKS WITH UN GENERAL (TANJUG): Bosnian Serb commander Mladic meets with UNPROFOR General Wahlgren, reportedly agrees to accept presence of UNPROFOR forces in UN safe havens, to allow UNHCR convoys unlimited access to Srebrenica, and to exchange prisoners with Bosnian Croats. (LD1206230293)

BOSNIAN SERBS RELEASE POW'S (TANJUG): Bosnian Serbs release 903 Croats who had fled to Serbian-controlled areas after Muslim attacks in central Bosnia. Croats to be exchanged for Serbian POW's held by Croatian forces. (LD1306152993, LD1206142993)

MORILLON THREATENS TO WITHDRAW FORCES (AFP): UNPROFOR Commander Morillon threatens to withdraw from Bosnia if "recent explosion of violence is not stopped," says country on the verge of "total and inevitable destruction." (AU1206154593)

POLITICAL

DRASKOVIC HOSPITALIZED AFTER "EPILEPTIC FIT" (TANJUG): Belgrade judge says detained Serbian opposition leader Draskovic hospitalized briefly after suffering "epileptic fit." Draskovic returned to prison cell following "neurological examination." (LD1106232693)

CROATIA TO "REVIEW STATUS" OF REFUGEES (TANJUG): Responding to Muslim-Croat fighting in Bosnia, Croatian Government announces it will "review the status of and take adequate measures" against 266,000 Muslim refugees on Croatian territory. Deputy Prime Minister Seks says it is "unacceptable" that shelter be given "to Muslim women and children whose brothers, fathers, and husbands are committing crimes against" Bosnian Croats. (LD1106214693)

Serb Attack on Gorazde Continues

'Over 50' Killed in First-Aid Center

LD1306123393 Sarajevo Radio Bosnia-Herzegovina Network in Serbo-Croatian 1200 GMT 13 Jun 93

[Text] Since early this morning, the already destroyed and ravaged Gorazde is being turned into a heap of rubble, into dust and smoke.

In this mosaic of horrors, fresh ones occurred today. Several shells fired from multiple-rocket launchers scored a direct hit on an improvised first-aid center. There are no survivors. Over 50 wounded were sheltering in it. Pieces of human bodies are mixed with cement, broken boards, bricks, and mortar.

Can a greater tragedy befall a town? Is there a man or an organization, an institution or a state in the world which can alleviate this slaughter and prevent further massacre of innocent people? Is there anyone there who can convey the truth about Gorazde to the world? The truth is horrendous.

In the past 17 days, at least 612 people were killed. It is impossible to count the number of the wounded. In the past 17 days, hundreds of tons of most destructive shells fell on Gorazde. Everything the chetniks reached was set ablaze. The systematic destruction of people and property is continuing without an end in sight.

Strong infantry attacks on the Trebesko Brdo hill [east of Gorazde] have been underway since early this morning. Numerous defense lines are being literally ploughed with artillery shells, and many are being held only with extreme effort. The chetniks have managed to move some defense lines and are approaching the town.

They are closer to realizing their aim of killing, slaughtering, and destroying everything in the river Drina valley.

On the right bank of the river Drina, hand-to-hand fighting is about to break out.

No one here wants to believe that this will be the beginning of the end of Gorazde.

This was Fahrudin [name indistinct] reporting from Gorazde for Bosnia-Herzegovina radio and television.

59 Killed, Over 100 Wounded

LD1306215993 Sarajevo Radio Bosnia-Herzegovina Network in Serbo-Croatian 2000 GMT 13 Jun 93

[Excerpts] The chetniks are continuing with their crimes in Gorazde. This evening multirocket launcher and howitzer attacks have been resumed. It is hard to list all the damage. We do not know how many people are under the ruins. [passage omitted]

The defenders stopped five strong enemy attacks on Trebesa hill today and they are consolidating themselves on reserve positions on the Prvanj-Medena, Glavica-Carevo, Govno-Potrkusa part of the front. The defenders are heroically trying to stop Serbian terrorists, foreign mercenaries, and regular units of the so-called Yugoslav Army. Orahovica, Osanica, Ilovaca, Jabuka and Trovrh have been under artillery attack for many hours.

Both sides have suffered heavy losses but this has been overshadowed by horrendous crimes committed on the civilian population and the wounded people in Gorazde today, where 59 people have been killed and more than a hundred wounded.

'3,000' Killed in 20 Days

AU1406105593

[Editorial Report] Sarajevo Radio Bosnia-Herzegovina Network in Serbo-Croatian at 1000 GMT on 14 June carries its regular newscast which includes several reports of the fighting in the republic. Reception is poor to unmonitorable.

A correspondent, whose name is indistinct, reports from Gorazde, saying that the "Gorazde inferno and suffering continues. With an unabated intensity, the aggressor is attacking all defense lines. Civilians in Gorazde are being destroyed en masse." Further on, he says that "shells from multiple rocket launchers and howitzers have been destroying the heroic Gorazde this morning. There is a veritable inferno along all defense lines. Battles are dreadful. Gorazde defenders are being killed and, according to the latest information, during the last 20 days, [words indistinct]. In the last 20 days alone, more than 3,000 innocent people have been killed in the fierce chetnik offensive at Gorazde."

Finally, the correspondent says that "as I report, dozens of projectiles from multiple rocket launchers and howitzers are falling on the town. Villages are being systematically destroyed one by one. Everything is on fire."

Appeal for International Assistance

LD1306112493 Sarajevo Radio Bosnia-Herzegovina Network in Serbo-Croatian 1100 GMT 13 Jun 93

[Text] The war presidency of the Gorazde municipality has sent an appeal to the Government and the Presidency of the Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina asking that urgent measures be undertaken to protect the civilians in the region under a fierce assault, which was launched from the territory of Serbia and Montenegro.

The appeal states that defense lines have been breached in several places and that chetniks are closing in on Gorazde. It asks the government and the presidency to put pressure on the UN Security Council and the presidents of the Security Council member-states so that they do something to protect this part of Bosnia-Herzegovina.

The war presidency demands that cochairmen Owen and Stoltenberg and Presidents Clinton and Yeltsin be

briefed about the situation in Gorazde. It demands from General Morillon to urgently dispatch observers to Gorazde or to protect the Gorazde area and the people with his own personal authority.

Soldiers 'Pleading' for Assistance

LD1306105293 Sarajevo Radio Bosnia-Herzegovina Network in Serbo-Croatian 1000 GMT 13 Jun 93

[Text] The chetnik offensive on Gorazde is unabating. The aggressor is using all available weapons and is killing innocent civilians from all directions, form Cajnice, Foca, Rogatica, and Visegrad. The situation is extremely dramatic.

[Correspondent Mustafa Kurtovic] We are receiving information from the hospital that it has run out of space for wounded. Howitzers and multiple-rocket launchers are inflicting fresh casualties. The soldiers of heroic Gorazde are pleading with all world organizations to urgently undertake measures or else Gorazde will become the largest grave in the history of warfare.

We are receiving information from the eastern Bosnian operational goup of the Bosnia-Herzegovina Army that chetniks are intensifying their activities in the direction of the (Trebesko) Brdo hill, [words indistinct] and that they are threatening defense lines with all available means.

We plead with the government and the Presidency of the Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina to intervene urgently, because Gorazde is completely encircled. Thousands of mercenaries are pounding the free territory. Fifteen civilians have been killed and 42 seriously wounded in the shelling since early this morning.

The fiercest battle since the aggression was launched, is taking place on [words indistinct] and the (Trebesko) Brdo hill. We warn the citizens of Gorazde to urgently find shelter in safer areas, and that the defenders, the heroes of Gorazde, undertake everything to prevent chetniks from breaching our lines. We thank our citizens who helped and who will continue to help members of the Bosnia-Herzegovina Army in Gorazde halt this insane enemy aggression.

We ask you as an organization of a special importance at this time, to make all our reports available to the foreign media.

Defense Lines Breached

LD1306085793 Sarajevo Radio Bosnia-Herzegovina Network in Serbo-Croatian 0500 GMT 13 Jun 93

[Text] It was reported from Gorazde shortly before midnight [2200 GMT] that the town's defense lines were breached in several places on the east bank of the River Drina. [Words indistinct] and the situation is more dramatic than at any time in the past 14 months.

Town 'Literally on Fire'

LD1306084193 Sarajevo Radio Bosnia-Herzegovina Network in Serbo-Croatian 0800 GMT 13 Jun 93

[Text] Gorazde is literally on fire. Chetnik forces, helped by mercenaries from Russia and Romania, are attacking the town from all directions. Scores of innocent people are being killed.

[Reporter] It is hell in Gorazde this morning. Chetniks are opening fire and shelling from all sides. Countless dead and wounded are everywhere. Cries are echoing from all sides.

Who needs the hell in Gorazde, and why? Why tens and hundreds of dead and wounded? Why is Gorazde left to die on its own?

The hellish chetnik machine is getting nearer this town. Where are UN observers? Why have NATO planes not been patrolling the Gorzade sky for days? Why? Why are innocent people and civilians, women, children, and the elderly, being killed? There are no words to describe the situation in Gorazde. Everywhere is hell, smoke, destroyed buildings [brief break in transmission].

The Gorzade defenders, brave young men, are making superhuman efforts to try to do the impossible. Barely armed, they have been putting up resistance to a technologically superior enemy day and night.

Dramatic news from battlefields: hand-to-hand fighting; a report has come that a T-84 chetnik tank was destroyed in fierce fighting near Orahovice [east of Gorazde] this morning.

Everything has become relative here, and the time of our next report is uncertain. Only one thing certain—the hell is getting worse and worse by the second. Everything is dust and smoke.

This is Ernest Musovic reporting from Gorazde for Bosnia-Herzegovina Radio and Television.

Serb Army Calls on Muslims To Leave Town

AU1306150893

[Editorial Report] Belgrade Radio Beograd Network in Serbo-Croatian at 1300 GMT on 13 June carries in its regular 30-minute newscast several reports on the fighting in Bosnia-Herzegovina.

Reporting from Foca, Drago Todorovic claims that "the Muslim attempt at breaking through the Serbian positions on the Foca-Cajnice route has continued today. Lieutenant Colonel Danilovic told us that the Serbian defenders in Zidine and Paljika repelled two heavy artillery-infantry attacks from (?Famisi), Oglecevo, and Vitkovici this morning. For 15 days now, the Muslims have been trying to surround the Serbian forces and the town of Cajnice from the Ustasha strongholds in Gorazde. The Serbian patience has reached its end, and

we will deal mercilessly with the Islamic fundamentalists, Serbian soldiers say. The command of the Serbian army sent a message to the Muslims in Gorazde today. The message says: You have realized that both the world and Alija [Izetbegovic] have deserted you. We are offering you salvation. Leave those who have been pushing you into death for months and move down the only remaining road. Move toward Kopaci and Ustipraca. We are offering you life and salvation there. We are offering to receive you there, and then you can leave in any direction you desire."

In his report from Doboj, Zoran Gurgurovic says that "the Muslims have been bringing in reinforcements of men and equipment from Zenica, grouping them in the region of (?Kaser) and (?Alibegovci). They are also receiving logistical support from the 250-vehicle convoy. Serbs are the only salvation for the Croats who, feeling assured of the Serbian humaneness, have been turning their guns against the fanaticized Muslims. Preparations are under way for a major offensive in the zone of responsibility of the Operative Group Doboj, as can be seen from the concentration of forces from the direction of Banovici in the region of Mrganj-Trljevo." He says that "there are constant attacks on the Maglaj front, particularly on the villages of Jablanica, Jelovac, Bakotici, Trbuk, Sevarlije, and (?Priljev)."

Vladimir Mitric reports from Loznica that "the Muslims in eastern Bosnia have been receiving fuel from UNPROFOR, after which they invariably launch fierce attacks. Because of that, the Serbian authorities are insisting on searching the shipments. However, the Serbian side is helpless when it comes to the delivery of the alleged humanitarian aid from the air. The airdrop operation, as the Serbian military sources claim, is used to deliver logistical support to the Muslims. New kinds of weapons have reportedly been used by the Muslims. They are also receiving fuel and petrol from the air. The general command of the Serbian republic army has lodged a protest with the UNPROFOR command concerning this matter, but it is doubtful that anything will come of it. Last week in Zvornik, one UNPROFOR helicopter brought Nijaz Mustafic, deputy defense minister of the so-called Bosnia-Herzegovina Army, to Srebrenica to supervise the demilitarization. The UNPROFOR representatives presented Mustafic as the man in charge of fairly distributing humanitarian aid in Srebrenica, whereas his true task was to prepare the Srebrenica Muslims for departure to the fronts outside the Srebrenica region."

Serbs Claim NATO Dropping Arms to Muslims

LD1306132393 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1055 GMT 13 Jun 93

[Text] Foca, 13 Jun (TANJUG)—"NATO planes engaged in the operation Restore Hope are dropping the most deadly combat equipment to Muslim forces in the wider Gorazde area," Colonel Marko Kovac, commander of the Foca tactical group of the Herzegovina Corps [of the Bosnian Serb army] said today.

According to Colonel Kovac, Muslims received large quantities of Zolja and Osa shells, 107-mm caliber shells, and all types of ammunition for mortars, guns, tanks, and small-arms.

"Every fifth Muslim soldier carries most modern machine-guns, and it is thanks to help received from air that they are launching offensive actions on positions held by Serb soldiers," Colonel Kovac said.

Izetbegovic's soldiers started fierce battles on the Foca front, which have been underway for over a week, and carried out an all-out attack on all front lines.

The fact that 10 Serb soldiers have been wounded and about 50 Muslim soldiers killed and wounded in the Ilovaca-Crvene Stijene direction in just the past two days shows that the fighting in this sector of the battlefield is intensive, Kovac said.

"The Muslim army is deploying about 10 brigades, mainly from the Visegrad, Gorazde, Rogatica, and Rudo areas, and they include numerous mercenaries: Turks, Kurds, blacks, and Shiptars [derogatory Serb term for ethnic Albanians]," Colonel Kovac says.

Mladic, UN Official Agree on UNPROFOR Deployment

LD1206191393 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1812 GMT 12 Jun 93

[Text] Belgrade, 12 Jun (TANJUG)—General Ratko Mladic, chief of the general staff of the army of the Serb republic [in Bosnia-Herzegovina], gave his consent in principle to the deployment of UNPROFOR [UN Protection Force] military observers in the area of Gorazde in eastern Bosnia in talks today with Gen. Wahlgren, UNPROFOR commander for the former Yugoslavia, but the final decision on this issue should be adopted by the political leadership in Pale.

"I expect the decision to be adopted next week, and then I will help in sending our observers to Gorazde," Gen. Wahlgren told journalists.

"We agreed that the situation in central Bosnia is very dramatic because of the fighting between Muslims and Croats," Mladic said, "and concluded that food supplies to the population of all three warring sides will be complicated if the conflict continues."

According to Gen. Mladic and Gen. Wahlgren, the talks, which lasted four hours, were very fruitful and several concrete agreements had been reached. It has been agreed that negotiations between mixed military commissions of all three warring sides on the ways and details of implementing the UN Security Council resolutions on safe zones should start at 0900 GMT on 15 June at Sarajevo airport.

The Serb side has accepted that UNHCR [UN Office of High Commissioner for Refugees] convoys will take humanitarian aid to Srebrenica with no limitations, rather than once a week as has been the case up to now. They have also agreed to exchange all POW's with the help of the Red Cross.

Gen. Mladic said he had asked Wahlgren to intervene to stop the Muslims from digging a tunnel underneath Sarajevo airport and to inform the Serb side about that in 10 days. "Otherwise we will have to take some other measures," he said.

Government Appeals to Clinton for Intervention

LD1306180493 Sarajevo Radio Bosnia-Herzegovina Network in Serbo-Croatian 1700 GMT 13 Jun 93

[Letter from Bosnia-Herzegovina Government to U.S. President Bill Clinton]

[Text] Mr. President, following 14 months of constant siege and attacks on Gorazde, the aggressor from Serbia and Montengro has recently started attacking the town itself with the aim of finally capturing the town and waging genocide against its inhabitants, the letter says.

Seeing that by its decisions the international community has left this country without protection and without the means to defend itself, the Bosnia-Herzegovina Government decided at a session held today, 13 June 1993, to address you with the following request:

That you should do everything within your indisputable power to immediately halt the genocide against the 70,000 residents of Gorazde in accordance with the resolution proclaiming this area as a safe zone;

That the United States should protect the residents of Gorazde from genocide, by direct intervention.

We are convinced that you will undertake the expected action [words indistinct] before it is too late for the innocent people, women and children of Gorazde.

[Signed] Bosnia-Herzegovina Deputy Prime Minister Hadzo Efendic

Clashes in Sarajevo; Civilians Killed in Vogosca

LD1206213793 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2054 GMT 12 Jun 93

[Excerpt] Pale, 12 Jun (TANJUG)—The fiercest of clashes are in progress in the northwestern sectors of the Sarajevo battlefield, Serb military sources report. Muslim units have launched an all-out attack on the positions of the Vogosca and Rajlovac brigade, using all available weapons and all forces at their disposal.

Hundreds of shells hit Vogosca in this evening's attack, viewed as the fiercest in the 14-month-old war in Sarajevo. Three civilians were killed and five wounded in the artillery attack on Vogosca in which considerable material damage was caused.

At about 1700, Muslim forces began a strong artillery attack on the Serb defense lines in Rajlovac. Artillery attacks and infantry clashes are continuing in Rajlovac this evening. The Serb republic army's positions in Nedzarici, Hadzici, Kasindol Street, and Grbavica are also under artillery attack. [passage omitted]

Serb Shelling Kills 8 at Funeral

LD1206120393 Zagreb Radio Croatia Network in Serbo-Croatian 1100 GMT 12 Jun 93

[Report by Ranko Mavrak from Sarajevo for Croatian radio]

[Excerpt] A general alert was sounded in Sarajevo this morning, and enemy shells again showered the city. The police station in Stari Grad municipality has information that several shells hit the graveyard of Budakovici [in northeastern Sarajevo] during a funeral. There are no complete reports at the moment, but we have learned that eight people were killed and many wounded.

Serb artillery also opened fire on Pero Kosoric Square and Hrasno Brdo in Novo Sarajevo municipality. The aggressor's snipers are today again active in that part of the city, and also in Centar municipality. [passage omitted]

Serb Attacks at Maglaj, Brcko, Sarajevo Reported

AU1406093893

[Editorial Report] Sarajevo Radio Bosnia-Herzegovina Network in Serbo-Croatian at 0802 GMT comes back on the air with its regular newscast, which includes several reports on the fighting in the Republic.

Hajrudin Sermic reports from Maglaj on "chetniks' wild artillery attacks with tanks, [word indistinct], and mortar bombs that (?lasted) two hours last evening and caused new material damage to civilian buildings in the town. Fortunately, there have been no casualties. During last night, chetniks launched [word indistinct] projectiles on our defenders' positions in the region of [name indistinct] and fired intensively from antiaircraft guns and infantry weapons. Defense lines (?have remained) stable."

A report by the Brcko Press Center says that "the enemy was not calm on the Brcko battlefield last night either. In shelling the defense lines, the enemy mostly used mortars and antiaircraft guns. His targets were Lipovac, (?Vajici), Omerbegovaca, Dizdarusa, Rijeke, (?Vranovaca), and Boderiste. Intensive activity by Serbo-chetnik snipers from Pejici was registered in Dubravice Donje. A new chetnik regrouping was registered in the region of (?Podbare) last night."

A studio announcer says that "according to the information by the Sarajevo public security stations, this morning in Sarajevo is marked by enemy operations a t the outskirts of the Novi Grad Commune. The enemy is occasionally opening infantry fire from the slopes of

Trebevic against Stari Grad. Using splinter ammunition from infantry weapons, the enemy acts against the defense lines in the free territory of Vogosca. The people in the public security stations warn the Sarajevo people to be careful as there is a possibility of enemy sniper activity.

"Within the last 24 hours, in the zone covered by the First Corps [words indistinct] from the regions of [names indistinct], Hrasno, and Trebevic against the city center and particularly at defenders' positions in Smiljevici and Sokolje. There are some indications that chetniks used chemical agents, of the irritant type, in these regions. Our defenders managed to occupy Mijatovica Kosa and the central part of Zabrdje, better known as (?Ilicici). On several occasions, the aggressor tried to regain lost positions with counterattacks along the Dvor-(?Mjesojevica) Kosa and [name indistinct]-Vir lines. All these attacks have been repelled."

Sarajevo Road Reopened; Checkpoint Established

AU1406121393 Paris AFP in English 1124 GMT 14 Jun 93

[Text] Sarajevo, June 14 (AFP)—Bosnian Serb forces on Monday set up a checkpoint on the airport road, sole access to besieged Sarajevo, but agreed to temporarily allow U.N. humanitarian supplies into the city, a U.N. officer said.

French Colonel Marcel Valentin negotiated with Serb officials after they had said U.N. High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and civilian traffic would be stopped, Valentin told AFP.

He said the checkpoint was manned by border police and was meant to mark the frontier of the state Bosnian Serbs claim for themselves against the mainly Moslem government of Bosnia-Herzegovina.

He said an agreement reached with Bosnia's warring parties and the U.N. Protection Force (UNPROFOR) in June 1992 had guaranteed free circulation for UNPROFOR and UNHCR vehicles on this crucial route.

Valentin said that Nedegko Prstojevic, the Serb mayor in Ilidza, a suburb of western Sarajevo, told him the checkpoint would replace one in Ilidza, another Serb-controlled suburb that was dangerous to maintain because of sniper fire.

The Serbs wanted to check traffic coming into and out of Sarajevo, but had agreed to allow U.N. vehicles through for the next two days, Valentin said.

Valentin said he would be pursuing talks later Friday to guarantee a permanent opening of the road to U.N. traffic.

He said UNPROFOR commander for Bosnia, General Philippe Morillon, had sent a personal letter to Bosnian Serb leader Radovan Karadzic to protest the blocking of the airport road.

The move came the day before an UNPROFOR-presided meeting at Sarajevo airport of the three warring Bosnian factions—Serbs, Moslems and Croats.

Fighting Between Muslims, Serbs in Eastern Bosnia

LD1306115593 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1133 GMT 13 Jun 93

["Pool" item]

[Text] Trebinje, June 13 (TANJUG)—Fierce fighting between Bosnian Moslems and Serbs near the eastern Bosnian towns of Foca and Kalinovic continued on Sunday, Bosnian Serb Army command reported on Sunday.

The report said that Moslem infantry continues to attack despite great losses, because numerous well-equipped units of freshly drafted men keep arriving to the region.

The Bosnian Serb Army reported that Moslems tried to infiltrate terrorist groups behind the Serb positions late on Saturday, but they were noticed on time.

TANJUG's correspondent in Pale near Sarajevo reported that the fiercest fighting took place late on Saturday in the north-western parts of the town, that is around the Serb-populated suburbs of Vogosca and Rajlovac.

TANJUG's correspondent quoted Bosnian Serb Army sources as saying that three civilians were killed and five were injured in the attack on Vogosca.

Reporting that hundreds of mortar shells of different calibres fell on Vogosca during the night, the correspondent described the attack as the fiercest over the past 14 months of the ethnic and civil war in Bosnia-Herzegovina.

TANJUG Reports Muslims Threatening To Spill Chlorine

LD1106205893 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2009 GMT 11 Jun 93

[Text] Bijeljina, June 11 (TANJUG)—The Moslem authorities in Tuzla, north-eastern Bosnia, have taken a suicidal decision to hold a referendum on whether or not to cause an environmental disaster in retaliation for receiving no humanitarian aid, Bosnian Serb military sources report.

Not a single truck of vital humanitarian aid has reached the area since clashes between Moslems and deaths escalated in central Bosnia a month ago, the Tuzla authorities said.

Some 600 trucks carrying humanitarian aid for Tuzla are being held up at Jablanica in northern Herzegovina by local Croat troops who are refusing to give them free passage to central Bosnia.

Before the Bosnian war broke out 14 months ago, Tuzla was a major centre of the chemical industry, and large quantities of chlorine and other toxic chemicals are still stored in its chemical plants.

The vocal Moslems have on several occasions threatened to spill the chlorine and cause a tremendous environmental disaster.

Civilians Killed in Shelling of Zavidovici Area

LD1206111193 Sarajevo Radio Bosnia-Herzegovina Network in Serbo-Croatian 1000 GMT 12 Jun 93

[Text] The town of Zavidovici and other parts of the free territory [surrounding it] were under strong cannon and howitzer fire all day yesterday and have been so again since 0440 this morning. The (?so-called) Serb fighters (?have not launched infantry attacks) on the firmly held defense lines in the operational zone of the Bosnia operational group, but they have fired hundreds of destructive shells on Zavidovici and its residents. Viktor Boban reports from Zavidovici:

[Boban] Exclusively civilian targets have been pounded by 153-mm, 122-mm, and 105-mm howitzer, tanks, recoilless mountain cannons and mortars of all calibers. Unfortunately there have been casualties among civilians. Four residents of the free territory have been killed and six have been seriously or lightly wounded. We fear the number of civilian casualties is higher, because even as report to you strong explosions are resounding throughout the free territory and in the town itself.

Muslim Offensives in Trnovo, Gorazde

LD1406090493 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0745 GMT 14 Jun 93

[Text] Trebinje, 14 Jun (TANJUG)—Muslim forces concentrated in the areas of Trnovo and Gorazde undertook offensives last night against the positions of Serb fighters, the [Serb] information service of the Herzegovina Corps reported this morning.

Serb fighters, the same source says, on several occasions throughout yesterday repelled attempts by the Muslim army to break through to Foca.

Fighters of the Herzegovina Corps, their headquarters says, did not suffer losses in their ranks during yesterday's fighting.

Serb military sources stress that last night clashes continued between Muslims and Croats in Mostar, Jablanica, and Konjic. Artillery and infantry fire was heard throughout the night in these towns, and fires were also noticed in one or two parts of these towns.

Cease-Fire Against HVO Ordered; Airport Reopens

AU1406080993 Paris AFP in English 0744 GMT 14 Jun 93

[By Michael Adler]

[Text] Sarajevo, June 14 (AFP)—The head of the mainly Moslem Bosnian army has ordered his forces to stop fighting the Bosnian Croat army in the centre and south of the country, as nationalist Serb attacks raged in the eastern enclave of Gorazde, Radio Sarajevo said Monday.

Sarajevo airport re-opened Monday after closing Sunday when shells fell near the runway, airport officials said. But Serb troops have put up a checkpoint on the road leading from the airport into Sarajevo, which is usually patrolled by U.N. troops and considered a neutral area, officials added.

On Sunday in Geneva, Bosnia's seven-member collective presidency decreed a ceasefire between Bosnians and Croats.

Bosnia's army chief Rasim Delic was quoted by the radio here as saying the Bosnian army respects the (Geneva) statement, but expects the HVO Croat forces to do the same.

Battles between former Moslem and Croat allies have added to the deterioration of the situation in Bosnia, where nationalist Serbs have taken over 70 percent of the country.

In central Bosnia fighting, British U.N. troops last week, for the first time, killed soldiers of the warring parties, slaying two to protect a humanitarian aid convoy.

In Gorazde, the radio reported hand-to-hand combat and heavy shelling in the early morning Monday.

The toll Sunday when a rocket fell on a field hospital in the enclave was 59 killed and over 100 wounded.

Gorazde, a zone 50 kilometres (30 miles) long, 25 kilometres (15 miles) wide and home to some 70,000 refugees and long-term residents, was declared a U.N. safe haven on May 6. But since May 28, it has come under relentless Serb attack and Serb authorities have refused to allow U.N. military observers or even humanitarian aid into the region.

The radio said Sunday that Serbs broke through two defense lines in Gorazde shortly before midnight (2200 GMT Saturday) on the right bank of the Drina river in the southeast of the enclave. It said Serb troops were advancing on the village of Zupcic, 3.5 kilometers (two miles) east of the town of Gorazde.

Serb troops earlier this month seized two villages in the northern part of the Gorazde enclave—Mededa and Ustipraca.

Serb-besieged Sarajevo was relatively quiet Monday after a weekend of intense machine-gun fire on the front lines and artillery shooting in the hills over the city.

There were reports that Bosnian troops had taken a key hill in Vogosca, north of the city but the army could not confirm this.

Colonel Jovan Divjak, deputy commander of the mainly Moslem Bosnian army, told AFP Sunday that Bosnian Serb forces were trying to break into Sarajevo. Divjak said the Serbs had made "infantry breach attempts at Azici (Dobrinja) and Stup," in the western parts of Sarajevo. "We responded by artillery as much as we could, but since the aggressor is superior in weapons, he can continue to fire at civilian targets in the town," Divjak said.

Western military officers in Sarajevo believe there is a stalemate between Bosnian Serb forces who have besieged Sarajevo for the past 14 months and the Bosnians defending it.

The Serbs don't have enough infantry to take the capital, while the Moslems do not have the heavy weapons, especially artillery, needed to break the siege.

Sarajevo airport re-opened Monday after being closed Sunday when shells fell near the runway, airport officials said.

But they said Serb troops had put up a checkpoint on the road from the airport into Sarajevo, which is usually patrolled by U.N. troops and considered a neutral area.

The U.N. humanitarian airlift to Sarajevo was suspended from June 2-5 after two French legionnaires were seriously wounded by sniper fire and a U.S. plane was hit by a bullet.

The airlift began last February and has continued with periodic interruptions due to fighting around Sarajevo airport, where the runway is flanked to the southwest by front lines of the mainly Moslem government and to the northeast by the guns of nationalist Serbs besieging Sarajevo.

UNPROFOR Called On

LD1306162193 Sarajevo Radio Bosnia-Herzegovina Network in Serbo-Croatian 1600 GMT 13 Jun 93

[Text] The Bosnia-Herzegovina Presidency, at a specially convened session in Geneva today, issued the following order:

1. All conflicts between units of the Army of Bosnia-Herzegovina and formations of the Croatian Defense Council [HVO] must immediately stop.

2. The following people are responsible for the implentatation of this order: Rasim Delic, commander of the General Staff of the Bosnia-Herzegovina Army, and Milivoj Petkovic, commander of the General Staff of the Croatian Defense Council.

The Bosnia-Herzegovina Presidency calls on the UN Protection Force to offer its good offices in stopping the conflicts between the units of the Bosnia-Herzegovina Army and the formations of the Croatian Defense Council.

The Presidency has adopted this order unanimously and in full composition—Alija Izetbegovic, Ejup Ganic, Fikret Abdic, Tatjana Ljujic-Mijatovic, Mirko Pejanovic, Franjo Boras, and Miro Lasic.

Muslim Commander Orders End to Fighting

LD1306230193 Sarajevo Radio Bosnia-Herzegovina Network in Serbo-Croatian 2200 GMT 13 Jun 93

[Excerpt] The press center of the Army of the Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina has been authorized by Rasim Delic, commander of the supreme command headquarters of the Republic's Armed Forces, to announce the following:

The order issued by the Presidency of the Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina to halt clashes between units of the Army of the Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina and forces of the Croatian Defense Council [HVO], adopted by all members of the Presidency in the presence of political representatives of all three constitutive nations in Bosnia-Herzegovina, reaffirms all previous attempts by the Army of the Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina to stop the clashes with the HVO which are causing immeasurable damage to Bosnia-Herzegovina and are useful only to the aggressor, the Serbo-Montenegrin Army and the rebel Bosnian Serbs. By carrying out the order of the Presidency of the Republic, the commander of the supreme command headquarters of the Armed Forces of the Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina orders all units of the Army of the Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina immediately and unconditionally to halt clashes with HVO units. [passage omitted]

Presidency Decrees Truce

AU1306195093 Paris AFP in English 1901 GMT 13 Jun 93

[Text] Sarajevo, June 13 (AFP)—The collective Presidency of Bosnia-Herzegovina decreed a ceasefire Sunday [13 June] in fighting between the mainly Moslem Bosnian army and Bosnian Croat forces, radio and television reported in Sarajevo.

They said the decision was made at peace talks in Geneva which all seven members of the collective Presidency are attending.

Bosnia's army chief, Colonel Rasim Delic, and the Croat chief, General Milivoj Petkovic, are responsible for implementing the truce, the radio and television said.

The Presidency called on the U.N. Protection Force (UNPROFOR), which has 7,400 troops in Bosnia-Herzegovina to use its good offices to help stop the

vicious fighting that has flared in central and southern Bosnia between the two forces, formerly allied against the Bosnian Serbs.

Conference spokesmen refused to confirm or deny the Sarajevo reports of a ceasefire, but the discussions were continuing Sunday evening.

Conference sources in Geneva pointed out that no senior Bosnian army figure was present in the Swiss city, and that a ceasefire with the Croat forces would need detailed military planning.

The U.N. force in Bosnia will have to withdraw from the war-torn country "with rage and sadness in its heart" if escalating violence and anarchy are not curbed, U.N. Commander Philippe Morillon warned in Sarajevo on Saturday [12 June].

He described Bosnia-Herzegovina as on the verge of "a total and inevitable destruction."

Morillon said utility services and even the delivery of humanitarian aid in Bosnia had ground to a halt in the worst deterioration of conditions in the 14-month-old war.

He said that if the UNPROFOR did not have "the total support and confidence of all levels of the government and the military leadership, if this cannot be achieved, then UNPROFOR, with rage and sadness in its heart, will have no option but to withdraw."

The Bosnian collective Presidency has seven members, including two Serbs, two Croats and two Moslems, representing the three main ethnic groups in the former Yugoslav republic.

Ganic is the seventh member of the Presidency, and although a Moslem is considered the Bosnian, or neutral member.

The Presidency members are President Izetbegovic, a Moslem, and Ganic coming from Sarajevo, Moslem Fikret Abdic from Bihac in northwestern Bosnia, Serbs Tatjana Mijatovic and Mirko Pejanovic from Sarajevo, and Croat Miro Lasic from Zagreb and Franjo Boras from Mostar, according to Ganic's office.

Owen Proposal on Coordinating Body Assailed

LD1306210693 Sarajevo Radio Bosnia-Herzegovina Network in Serbo-Croatian 2000 GMT 13 Jun 93

[Report from Geneva by Mufid Memeja]

[Text] Following several months of interruption caused by the aggression against our country, the Presidency of Bosnia-Herzegovina had a meeting in Geneva today, with all eight members attending. The first decision reached today by the highest state body was unanimous, ordering an immediate halt to military activities between units of the Bosnia-Herzegovina Army and the Croatian Defense Council [HVO]. It is believed here that the order stands a chance of being carried out.

The Presidency is in session with cochairman David Owen, who is present and participating in this meeting because of the proposal that the current Presidency should be replaced by a coordinating body.

Let us recall that it was agreed in Medjugorje on 18 May that Alija Izetbegovic, Ejup Ganic, Fikret Abdic, Mate Boban, Franjo Boras, and Mile Akmadzic should be members of this coordinating body.

One hour ago, cochairman Owen tabled the proposal that the representatives of the Serb nation in the coordinating body should be Radovan Karadzic, Momcilo Krajisnik, and Nikola Koljevic. This politically illogical and ethically impermissable proposal was fully supported by the Miro Lasic and Franjo Boras, representatives of the Croatian Democratic Community. Furthermore, these two conditioned their further presence in the Bosnia-Herzegovina authorities by the appointment of Krajisnik, Koljevic, and Karadzic into the coordinating body which would de facto rule the whole situation in Bosnia-Herzegovina.

Although we have no further details at this moment, while the Presidency is holding talks behind closed doors with Owen, we cannot but ask: How is it possible that a representative of the international community can now propose three proven war criminals—who are responsible not only as executors, but also as planners of the 15-month long murder of Bosnia and the most brutal genocide in human history—should be appointed into a legal body?

We have learned that in these talks President Izetbegovic is constantly bringing up the situation in Gorazde and the demand that cochairman Owen should voice his opinion on this horrible, unscrupulous crime against innocent people. We (?have heard) that the British diplomat is simply not reacting, that is, he is turning a deaf ear on the warnings that Gorazde and 70,000 people in it are at the moment being killed, and that it is precisely those three men whom he proposed to be appointed into the highest state body are who planning to destroy them and slit their throats.

Dear listeners, I believe that this request—that Karadzic, Koljevic and Krajisnik should legally pass decisions on the future of Bosnia-Herzegovina and its nations whose executioners they have been, regardless of their religion and ethnic background—is the most shameful one ever voiced in Geneva, which has been the seat of the world organization since the First World War, first as the League of Nations, and then as the European headquarters of the United Nations.

It is certain that this issue will be, due to insurmountable moral implications, the focus of attention in all future multilateral political agreements within the framework of the international community.

This is all for the time being. I hope to have more news later.

Muslims Driving Croats Out of Villages Near Kakanj

LD1406100193 Zagreb Radio Croatia Network in Serbo-Croatian 0900 GMT 14 Jun 93

[Text] The Muslim Army is attacking, arresting, killing, and setting fire to everything Croatian in the municipality of Kakanj, the Croat villages of Gona, Slepnica, Gornji Banjevac, (Brnik), Crnac, Bilic, and Vlajici. The village of Catici has been completely encircled for five days now and Muslim soldiers have massacred an as yet unknown number of civilians. Croats who have been driven out are fleeing to the forest to save their lives.

In the town of Kakanj itself Croats are being arrested and killed. Camps for Croats are in the compounds of the Catici thermo-electric power station, the cement works, and the mine. Some of the arrested Croats are being used as a human shield in attacks on other Croatian villages.

The refugees are moving toward Kraljeva Sutjeska and Vares [east of Kakanj], that are also being attacked by Muslim soldiers.

Muslim Attacks on Doboj Region Continue

LD1406093793 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0821 GMT 14 Jun 93

[Excerpts] Doboj, 14 Jun (TANJUG)—Enemy formations continue to attack Serb positions and settlements on battlefields throughout the [Serb-held] Doboj region [northern Bosnia], Serb military forces reported today.

Since this morning a general alert has been in force in Doboj and the inhabitants are in shelters because Muslim formations are shelling Serb positions and the outskirts of the town. During the night the enemy on the Doboj front, from their strongholds in Tesanj, fired at and shelled the defense lines so that the defenders of Doboj were forced to respond in kind. [passage omitted]

Muslim forces on the Teslic front, assisted by mortars of all calibers, launched an infantry attack early this morning on Serb positions in the Husar and Omerovo Guvno areas as a result of which Serb fighters responded with all ferocity.

Croat Troops Encircled by Muslims in Novi Travnik

LD1306220593 Zagreb HTV Television in Serbo-Croatian 2120 GMT 13 Jun 93

[Excerpts] The tragedy of the Croatian population in central Bosnia is continuing this evening with ruthless murdering and the destruction of everything that is Croatian. The fiercest attacks are being launched on the villages of Margetici, Rude, Donje Pecine, Gornje Pecine, and Kovacici in the Novi Travnik municipality. These villages are completely encircled by Muslims. More than 100 civilians and Croatian Defense Council [HVO] soldiers have been wounded in the encircled villages and there is no help in sight, only death awaits them.

To make the situation even more absurd, French members of the UN Protection Force [UNPROFOR] are transporting wounded members of the Muslim aggressor forces to Split for medical care.

The situation is very dramatic in the Kakanj municipality. Croatian villages are ablaze and almost all the Croatian inhabitants of the village of Slapcici have been massacred. The number of victims cannot be determined because it is impossible to enter this village. Five villages in this municipality have been razed and the surviving civilians—women, children, and the elderly—are roaming through the surrounding forests trying to save their lives. Some of the captured civilians are being used as a human shield in the attacks on the remaining Croatian villages. Columns of refugees are moving toward Kraljeva Sutjeska and Vares.

Just before this bulletin, radio hams from Travnik informed us that this evening Muslim forces launched a fierce artillery and infantry attack on the Novi Travnik area. Shells are hitting the very center of Novi Travnik town. With panic in their voices radio hams from Travnik told us that many civilians and HVO soldiers have been wounded in these attacks and that they are dying because there is nobody to help them. [passage omitted]

Their attack in the Mostar area was repeated during the afternoon but this time two HVO soldiers were killed and two suffered serious wounds.

Muslim Attacks Continue

LD1406084993 Zagreb Radio Croatia Network in Serbo-Croatian 0800 GMT 14 Jun 93

[Report by correspondent Zdenko Vranjes]

[Text] The Novi Travnik Croatian Defense Council [HVO] reported this morning that infantry and artillery attacks by the Muslim Army on Novi Travnik and the surrounding area [central Bosnia-Herzegovina] are continuing. The fiercest attacks are on the villages of Zubici (Margetici) and an electricity relay station in (Rastovci). All the attacks have been repelled.

There is an exceptionally tense situation in the areas of Vitez, Busovaca, and Kakanj [central Bosnia-Herzegovina]. In Vares [45 km north of Sarajevo] there are increasingly large numbers of refugees—several thousand Croats have fled from villages around Kakanj [20 km west of Vares].

In Mostar the situation is relatively peaceful. Muslim forces have engaged in provocative actions, using anti-aircraft weapons to hit the [Croat-held] Tihomir Misic barracks and the southern approaches to the city.

'Full-Scale' Attacks Continuing

LD1406143593 Zagreb Radio Croatia Network in Serbo-Croatian 1300 GMT 14 Jun 93

[Text] The Third Operational Zone of the Croatian Defense Council [HVO] in central Bosnia has reported that the attacks by the Muslim Army have not ceased today either.

There is a full-scale attack on Novi Travnik and Kakanj and early this morning an attack by Muslim forces began on Kraljeva Sutjeska, a village between Kakanj and Vares. In Kraljeva Sutjeska, with the help of the HVO, they are putting up stiff [grcevit] resistance against the many attackers, while 18 civilians have been killed and 23 wounded in the column of refugees withdrawing from this village, which is being atacked, to Vares. In Vares, there are already 12,000 refugees from burned out Croatian villages around Kakanj, it was said in a statement by the headquarters of the Bobovac HVO brigade based in Vares. This brigade has sent an appeal to the world and domestic public that the crimes of the Muslim forces against Croats in Kraljeva Sutjeska and Vares be prevented, and as for Kakanj, the appeal says, it is too late.

Infantry attacks by the Muslim Army were resumed on (Bosnjakov Gaj), (Gostina), and (Gornji Huticevo), the remaining villages under the control of the HVO in the municipality of Travnik. Five HVO members have been killed.

The villages of (Hrastovi) and (Krstac) in the municipality of Kiseljak were also attacked, and Muslim forces also used mortars to hit the settlement of Brnjaci. Seven civilians were wounded and one girl was killed.

Occasional Muslim infantry provocations were also registered in the areas of Vitez and Busovaca, which are accommodating about 35,000 refugees from the municipality of (?Travnik), the Third Operational Zone of the central Bosnian HVO reported.

Muslim Offensive Continues on Croat Positions

LD1306093093 Zagreb Radio Croatia Network in Serbo-Croatian 0800 GMT 13 Jun 93

[Report by Zdenko Vranjes]

[Text] The Muslim Army continued to launch strong artillery and infantry attacks on Novi Travnik, Dolac-on-Lasva, and all positions held by the Croatian Defense Council [HVO] and Croat settlements in the area last night. There are scores of killed and wounded, and columns of refugees are again on the move.

Muslim forces have been fiercely attacking Boskevica and Butrovic Polje and the entire Klis area in the Konjic municipality since yesterday afternoon. Several HVO members have been killed and numerous are wounded.

The Muslim Army fired mortar shells on Cekrci, Stotine, and Hum in southern Mostar after 1800 [1600 GMT] last night.

They launched a fresh fierce infantry and mortar attack shortly before 0500 [0300 GMT] this morning. They fired over 70 shells on southern approaches to Mostar near the junction with the road for Nevesinje and the Vojnicki Most bridge. The attack was repelled. There were no casualties among the HVO members, the command of the HVO operational group for southeastern Herzegovina has revealed.

Last night, snipers were active and small-arms fire was heard in the city of Mostar. The morning is relatively quiet.

'All Houses on Fire'

LD1306080593 Zagreb Radio Croatia Network in Serbo-Croatian 0700 GMT 13 Jun 93

[Text] Muslim forces are continuing their unabated attacks on all Croat Defense Council [HVO] positions around Dolac, the Lasva River, Travnik, and Novi Travnik.

The situation is most serious in the villages of (Potocani), (Margetici), and (Zametici). Croats from Fojnica municipality [south of Zenica] were evacuated from local villages under the HVO's control. Several Croat houses have been destroyed. All houses are on fire in villages around Kakanj [east of Zenica], the 3d HVO Operational Zone for Central Bosnia has reported.

Besieged Relief Convoy Finally Reaches Tuzla

LD1306190193 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1815 GMT 13 Jun 93

["Pool" item]

[Text] Belgrade, June 13 (TANJUG)—A convoy carrying humanitarian aid, which was in the past few days attacked three times by members of the Bosnian Croat Army, on Sunday reached Tuzla, the Moslem-controlled town in the north of the ex-Yugoslav republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina.

The French AFP Agency quoted Moslem Radio Sarajevo as saying that the convoy was escorted to Tuzla by British U.N. peace-keepers based in Vitez in central Bosnia-Herzegovina.

The convoy of several hundred vehicles, organized by Moslems for people in Tuzla, on Thursday night and Friday morning was attacked three times by Bosnian Croats on the road section between Novi Travnik and Vitez, killing eight drivers and looting much of the cargo. In intervening to protect the convoy, British soldiers on Friday killed two Croats and wounded one when they returned fire.

The commander of the Second Corps of the Moslem Army sent in writing his gratitude to the commander of British "blue helmet" troops in Vitez for escorting the convoy, Radio Sarajevo reported.

Croat attacks on the convoy are understood to be their retaliation for huge losses sustained in fighting for Travnik, the town in central Bosnia that Moslems had taken over from Croats seven days earlier.

Croats and Moslems, until recently allies in their combat against Bosnian Serbs, have been fiercely clashing each other for the past two months in central Bosnia and northern Herzegovina for domination over the places with mixed population, although both of them had signed the plan for Bosnia-Herzegovina drawn up by international mediator Cyrus Vance and David Owen.

Trucks Reach Zenica; Atrocities Reported

LD1106213593 Sarajevo Radio Bosnia-Herzegovina Network in Serbo-Croatian 2000 GMT 11 Jun 93

[Excerpt] The Tuzla-bound convoy arrived in Zenica this evening [words indistinct]. However, only 250 vehicles out of the initial 500 reached Zenica. The other vehicles were looted and many drivers killed or beaten. Some of the drivers were brought in on one of the trucks. The scenes we saw were unbelievable because it is difficult to understand how the HVO [Croatian Defense Council] soldiers could gouge the eyes of murdered people. The HVO machine-gunned the drivers and their vehicles, artillery attacks were even launched, and then came the looting. According to Nihad Dzonlic, a driver in the Gracanica part of the convoy, only two of their 32 trucks reached Zenica and only 40 of 400 tonnes of food reached Zenica. [passage omitted]

Muslim Offensive Continuing in Central Bosnia

LD1306161693 Zagreb Radio Croatia Network in Serbo-Croatian 1500 GMT 13 Jun 93

[Report by Zdenko Vranjes for Croatian radio]

[Text] Muslim attacks have continued in central Bosnia. Muslim artillery is pounding Croatian villages and Croatian Defense Council [HVO] positions around Novi Travnik, Dolac na Lasvi, Vitez, and Busovaca. Muslim forces are attempting sporadic infantry breakthroughs from the direction of Bugojno and Gornji Vakuf. Hills and villages under HVO control in Fojnica and Kakanj are teeming with [Croatian] refugees from Muslim-controlled parts of these municipalities. This is reported by ham radios from central Bosnia.

Fighting is also intensifying in the Konjic municipality. According to the command of the HVO's main headquarters, Muslim forces are attacking Boksevica, Buturovic Polje, and the entire Klis area. This morning the HVO repelled Muslim attacks on Buna and Mostar's southern approaches and the city is relatively quiet now.

Boban Sends Letter to Valentic on 'Muslim Cleansing'

AU1106204093 Belgrade Radio Beograd Network in Serbo-Croatian 2000 GMT 11 Jun 93

[Text] Mate Boban, president of the Croatian Community of Herceg-Bosnia, has sent a letter to Croatian Prime Minister Nikica Valentic, in which he says that the (?unprecedented) criminal aggression against and ethnic cleansing of the Croats carried out by Muslims in Travnik, Novi Travnik, Vitez, Busovaca, Kiseljak, Fojnica, Zenica, Kakanj, Konjic, and Jablanica under the direct command of Alija Izetbegovic has been going on for two months now.

This was reported by SRNA agency, citing Split DALMACIJA.

Wounded Croats Evacuated From Mostar

LD1306233993 Zagreb Radio Croatia Network in Serbo-Croatian 2000 GMT 13 Jun 93

[Excerpt] As suggested by the Croatian-Turkish goodwill mission, and with the consent and encouragement of Croatian President Franjo Tudjman and Turkish President Suleyman Demirel, wounded Muslims were yesterday evacuated from a hospital on the left bank of the Neretva River in Mostar. The wounded were taken to Medjugorje and then went on to Split, from where they were taken, aboard a special plane, to places where they will receive further treatment.

The Croatian Foreign Ministry and the embassy of the Republic of Croatia in the Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina with Ambassador Zdravko Sancevic organized the evacuation. [passage omitted]

Morillon on Increased Difficulty for UNPROFOR

LD1406120493 Paris France-2 Television Network in French 1100 GMT 14 Jun 93

[Text] General Morillon, the commander of the UNPROFOR [UN Protection Force] in Bosnia, made a new appeal yesterday. The general evidently has no illusions. He is even threatening to withdraw the 7,000 UN troops there. Here he is: [video shows him talking to an unidentified correspondent]

[Begin recording] [Reporter] How do you react when the members of the UNPROFOR in the former Yugoslavia are described as a Salvation Army?

[Morillon] The first thing is that I don't regard that as an insult. The Salvation Army is an army whose worth is recognized by the whole world. Obviously if that description is made in a pejorative way I think it is a pity—for the Salvation Army.

UNPROFOR, as it has been built up and structured, is not designed for combat missions. That is clear. None of our soldiers is tormenting himself about that. Our mission is a difficult one and is getting more difficult. It is

true that on Saturday I stressed that it has now perhaps almost reached the limits of the impossible if there is no real desire for a respite on the ground.

[Reporter] Do you envy your colleagues who are currently in Somalia? Do you feel that the United Nations has entered a new phase with this operation?

[Morillon] Certainly, in Somalia, or the events as we are seeing them on television, there is an evolution, but not an evolution that is desirable for a peace-keeping mission. [end recording]

Threatens UN Withdrawal

AU1206154593 Paris AFP in English 1529 GMT 12 Jun 93

[Text] Sarajevo, June 12 (AFP)—U.N. forces will have to withdraw from Bosnia-Herzegovina if the "recent explosion of violence is not stopped," U.N. Commander Philippe Morillon warned Saturday [12 June].

The French general described Bosnia as on the verge of "total and inevitable destruction."

He appealed to the leaders and people of the war-torn former Yugoslav republic to "stop this recent explosion of violence which has followed a relatively calm period."

Speaking about the killing by Bosnian Croat forces Friday [11 June] of a U.N. Spanish lieutenant delivering humanitarian aid, Morillon told reporters that everyone in the U.N. Protection Force (UNPROFOR) was ready to pay this price "but only if the results of the sacrifice will be beneficial."

Since a ceasefire was concluded between warring Moslems and Croats Thursday [10 June], fighting in central and southern Bosnian has plunged the region into anarchy.

A 503-vehicle Moslem convoy heading through the region has been attacked by Croatian militia as well as male and female civilians. British U.N. troops trying to protect the convoy have returned fire, and on Friday killed two Croat soldiers.

"All of this goes to prove that either the civilian and military authorities no longer have control over their forces or that they no longer harbor a desire for peace or for an armisitice that will precede and permit it," Morillon said.

Spain Fears Revenge Attacks on Peacekeeping Forces

LD1306142993 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1401 GMT 13 Jun 93

[Text] Madrid, June 13 (TANJUG)—Fear was voiced in Spain on Saturday that United Nations peacekeepers (UNPROFOR) [UN Protection Force] in the former Yugoslav Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina might become a target of retaliation of some of the parties to the Bosnian conflict.

It is suspected that Colonel Aguilar, who was on Friday killed by Croat snipers in the central Herzegovina town of Mostar, was the victim of revenge after British peacekeepers killed in return fire two Croat soldiers in Novi Travnik, central Bosnia.

Judging by the current situation, "blue helmets" might become the target of endless revenge actions, writes the daily EL MUNDO. It adds that nobody was surprised therefore when Commander of the U.N. Protection Force (UNPROFOR) in Bosnia General Philippe Morillon threatened with withdrawing the peacekeepers if the situation further deteriorated.

Bosnia-Herzegovina's Moslems, Orthodox Serbs and Catholic Croats have been engaged in a bloody civil, ethnic and religious war over the past 14 months after failing to reach agreement on a future organization of the republic.

Over the past several weeks, Bosnian Moslems and Croats, who fought together against Bosnian Serbs at the beginning of the war, have engaged in heavy mutual clashes over territories with mixed Moslem-Croat population in central and south-western Bosnia-Herzegovina.

Bosnian Serbs Announce Croat-Serb Prisoner Exchange

LD1106144793 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1401 GMT 11 Jun 93

[Text] Banja Luka, 11 Jun (TANJUG)—The commander of the First Corps of the army of the Serb republic [of Bosnia-Herzegovina], Lieutenant Colonel-General Momir Talic, told a news conference in Banja Luka today that members of the Croat Defense Council [HVO], who surrendered to the [Bosnian] Serb forces on Mt. Vlasic, would be exchanged for Serb civilians in Livno and Tomislavgrad.

These HVO members are currently in the Manjaca reception center and they will even get their weapons back during the exchange in line with a previous agreement, Talic said.

According to Talic, this agreement also contains a Serb request that all Serb prisoners who served with former Yugoslav People's Army and all Serb prisoners who were captured in battles with HVO, be released.

Talic added that the Serb side was not inquiring where HVO members would go after the exchange, but it was assumed that they would again become involved in the struggle against Muslims who expelled their families and took their property.

Stressing that the latest conflicts in former Bosnia-Herzegovina are consequences of the Vance-Owen "maps," Talic was categorical that no civilians were held

in Manjaca, but only 800 HVO members. The commander of the First Krajina Corps added that only those HVO soldiers who committed crimes against Serbs would be kept.

Serbs Release Croat Prisoners From Manjaca

LD1206142993 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1158 GMT 12 Jun 93

[Text] Banja Luka, 12 Jun (TANJUG)—The press center of the First Krajina Corps of the army of the Serb republic [in Bosnia-Herzegovina] disclosed this morning that about 800 members of the Croatian Defense Council [HVO], who had surrendered to Serb soldiers five days ago, were taken for exchange from the Manjaca reception center around 0700 this morning.

The exchange, based on the all-for-all principle, was arranged during negotiations between representatives of the Serb republic and the Croat community of Herceg-Bosna that were held yesterday in Celebic, between Grahovo and Livno.

The Serb negotiating team comprised Prime Minister Vladimir Lukic, Major General Milan Gvero, Dusan Kovacevic, Bosko Kelecevic, Grujo Boric, and Justice Minister Jovo Rosic.

The Herceg-Bosna negotiating team consisted of President Jadranko Prlic, Gen. Milivoj Petkovic, Minister Jozo Maric, and Bruno Stojic, the chairman of the commission for negotiations and exchanges.

Apart from the exchange, the two sides agreed on the free movement of civilians on territories under the control of the Serb republic army and the government of the Croat community of Herceg-Bosna and on free farming, regardless of who controls the farms and houses.

At the same time, Prlic thanked the people and the army of the Serb republic for the help they provided to the Croat soldiers and civilians who had to leave their homes in Travnik under pressure from the Muslim army.

903 Croat POW's Released

LD1306152993 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1302 GMT 13 Jun 93

[Excerpt] Sokolac, 13 Jun (TANJUG)—On the basis of permission granted by the state and army leadership of the Serb republic [in Bosnia-Herzegovina], 903 members of the Croatian Defense Council [HVO] who were temporarily accommodated in Manjaca near Banja Luka are to arrive in central Bosnia today at their own request.

A column of 16 buses transporting the HVO members yesterday left Banja Luka and this morning passed through Sokolac on its way to its final destination, Vares and Kakanj.

The Serb side will enable these Croatian soldiers to leave the territory of the Serb republic with hand-held weapons. [passage omitted]

Serbs Claim To Have Saved 18,000 Croats, Muslims

LD1306125293 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1228 GMT 13 Jun 93

[Text] Belgrade, June 12 (TANJUG)—Bosnian Serbs have saved the lives of 6,000 Croat and 12,000 Moslem civilians in the former Yugoslav republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina, Bosnian serb Army Commander General Ratko Mladic has said.

"We have saved 6,000 Croats in the area of (the central Bosnian town of) Travnik who faced death in the hands of foreign mercenaries and Moslem extremists," Mladic told journalists in Belgrade late on Saturday.

Bosnian Moslems and Croats, who fought against local Serbs at the beginning of the war, have over the past few weeks engaged in bloody clashes over territories with mixed Moslem-Croat population.

Mladic said he had told commander of the United Nations Protection Force (UNPROFOR) for former Yugoslavia General Lars-Eric Wahlgren, with whom he met in Belgrade on Saturday, that UNPROFOR should ask itself why 6,000 civilians had sought refuge under the wing of Serb forces, rather than that of "Blue Helmets." Bosnian Serb forces also helped the Moslem population in Srebrenica and Zepa, Moslem enclaves in eastern Bosnia, recalled Mladic.

After Bosnia-Herzegovina's secession from the former Yugoslav Federation, local Serbs proclaimed the Serb Republic in areas where they make up a majority population.

"Moslems fed fish in (the river) Drina with our innocent (Serb) civilians while we transferred, with the help of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, their 12,000 civilians where they wanted to go—to Tuzla in north-eastern Bosnia," said General Mladic, adding that the Moslem side had not yet released in return the 18,000 Serb civilians currently in Tuzla.

Commenting on a meeting of military commissions of the three warring sides in Bosnia-Herzegovina scheduled for June 15, Mladic said that results of the meeting could be far greater if the Moslem side implemented the agreement on a demilitarization of Srebrenica and Zepa and released Serb civilians from Tuzla.

Mladic added that he had accepted during the talks with Wahlgren that a delegation of the International Committee of the Red Cross visit around 800 Bosnian Croat soldiers who had found shelter in Serb territories after Moslem forces defeated them in Travnik (Central Bosnia). Mladic also expressed a wish that those Croat troops be exchanged for all imprisoned Serbs in Croatia and in territories controlled by Bosnian Croats.

Mladic said he had asked Wahlgren to help stop NATO planes which are controlling the no-fly zone in Bosnia from breaking the sound barrier over Serb towns and

villages because that caused considerable damage to facilities and harmed the hearing of civilians. The U.N. Security Council should ban NATO flights below 3,000 metres, said General Mladic.

He said he had also asked that Turkish transport planes be banned from the region because they carried ammunition and arms to the Moslem side.

He also asked that the Security Council abolish its "shameful decision" that the Serb side must announce six hours in advance helicopter flights evacuating the wounded. "The decision is absurd because nobody can possibly know where and when a person would be wounded. On the other hand, Serbs have a moral right to demand the abolition of that decision because they have assisted in the evacuation of 489 wounded Moslems from Srebrenica and around 200 from Zepa as well as a number of Moslems wounded in their mutual clashes," said General Mladic.

Mladic on Talks With Wahlgren

LD1206230293 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1921 GMT 12 Jun 93

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 12 June (TANJUG)—General Ratko Mladic, chief of the general staff of the army of the Serb republic, gave his consent in principle for the deployment of UNPROFOR [UN Protection Force] military observers in the area of Gorazde in eastern Bosnia in talks today with Gen. Wahlgren, UNPROFOR commander for former Yugoslavia. The final decision on this issue, however, ought to be adopted by the political leadership in Pale.

"I expect the decision to be adopted next week, and then I will help in sending our observers to Gorazde," Gen. Wahlgren told journalists.

"We agreed that the situation in central Bosnia is very dramatic because of the fighting between Muslims and Croats," Mladic said, "and concluded that food supplies to the population of all three warring sides will be complicated if the conflict continues."

As Mladic said, he told Gen. Wahlgren that around 130,000 Croats in central Bosnia were threatened and had asked the Serbs for help.

According to Gen. Mladic and Gen. Wahlgren, the talks, which lasted four hours, were very fruitful and several concrete agreements were reached.

It was agreed that negotiations between mixed military commissions of all three warring sides on the ways and details of the implementation of the UN Security Council resolutions on safe zones should start at 1100 on Tuesday [15 June] at Sarajevo airport.

"We agreed that there can be no other forces in protected zones apart from UNPROFOR," Mladic explained. He expressed his hope that the negotiations will take place on Tuesday and that they could lead to the conclusion of an agreement on the protection of Sarajevo, Gorazde, Bihac, Tuzla, and other towns.

"The results of these negotiations may be much greater if the Muslim side observes previous agreements on the demilitarization of Srebrenica and Zepa. It would be particularly useful if the Muslims and Gen. Morillon honored their promise and let all Serbs who so desire to leave the hot-spot area of Tuzla," he said.

As Gen. Wahlgren announced, the mentioned negotiations will be used to resume talks on the demilitarization of Srebrenica, which has not been completely successful, because the Muslim forces have handed over a negligibly small quantity of weapons, which is at odds with the agreement.

Gen. Wahlgren expressed pleasure over the Serb acceptance that UNHCR convoys will transport humanitarian aid for Srebrenica without any limitations, not just once a week as has been done hitherto.

In return, as he said, he promised that he would urge that only UNHCR [UN High Commissioner for Refugees] staff be involved in UNHCR convoy operations, and that more Serb representatives be involved in the planning of convoys and be previously informed about their cargo, itinerary, and departure time.

An agreement on the exchange of POWs has also been reached with the help from the ICRC [International Committee of the Red Cross]. The Serb side has accepted that Red Cross representatives will visit the Croatian Defense Council [HVO] members who surrendered after being defeated near Travnik. This refers to 800 members of the HVO who are accommodated in the Manjaca POW center near Banja Luka.

Mladic explained that the Serb side wanted an exchange of all POWs and said that it was ready to release all Croats from the region of Travnik for all Serbs captured from the beginning of the war in Croatia until today.

"There is no reason why the Serb population should remain imprisoned in the village of Rascani near Duvno (now Tomislavgrad), or in the villages of Zastinje and Guber near Livno, or Dugodol near Mostar and other villages in the area of Trebinje that the Croatian forces occupied. There is no reason why members of the former Yugoslav People's Army should remain imprisoned in the Republic of Croatia in Varazdin, Zagreb, and Split," he said.

Mladic stressed that he expected "fair play" from the Croats. "I am hoping that they have come to their senses and that they have learned that they need me more than I need them. And I hope that the same lesson has also been learned by the Muslims."

Gen. Mladic said that he had drawn Gen. Wahlgren's attention to the fact that a 620-meter long, 1.45-meter wide and 1.65-meter high tunnel is being dug by Muslims before UNPROFOR's eyes and that Alija Izetbegovic's son is supervising the works.

"I asked Wahlgren to intervene so that the Muslims will stop digging the tunnel underneath Sarajevo airport and to inform the Serb side about that in 10 days. Otherwise we shall have to take some other measures," Mladic said. He explained: "In that way the Muslims are hoping to break the blockade of Sarajevo, but they are not going to succeed in that."

Mladic said that he briefed Wahlgren about the abuse of Sarajevo airport, which the Serb side had handed over a year ago to be used for humanitarian purposes. However, UNPROFOR did not honor the agreement: It did not enable the Serbs to use a corridor for the evacuation of wounded, which resulted in many deaths due to the long journey from the city to the hospital. [passage omitted]

Mladic said that he demanded the suspension of Turkish Air Force flights because the Turkish planes have been bringing ammunition and weapons to the Muslims. In addition, he asked that the UN Security Council suspend a "shameful decision" according to which the Serb side must give six hours notice for helicopter flights evacuating the wounded.

According to him, that decision is absurd because one cannot say where and when somebody will be wounded. On the other hand, as he said, the Serbs have the moral right to ask for its suspension because they aided in the evacuation of 489 wounded Muslims from Srebrenica, around 200 from Zepa, and an unknown number of wounded soldiers from their internal conflict. [as received]

"As far as I know, from the beginning of the war, 2 August 1991, UNPROFOR has not evacuated a single wounded Serb civilian, let alone a Serb soldier. Therefore, it is not an exaggeration if I say that some individuals in UNPROFOR have turned into medical and logistic support for the Muslim and Croat forces," the commander of the Serb army concluded.

Serb 'Opposition Parties' Field Presidency Candidates

LD1206163793 Zagreb Radio Croatia Network in Serbo-Croatian 1500 GMT 12 Jun 93

[Report by Ranko Mavrak from Sarajevo]

[Excerpt] [passage omitted] Although all members of the current Bosnia-Herzegovina Presidency have been invited to the Geneva negotiations, Mirko Pejanovic and Tatjana Ljujic-Mijatovic have not yet said whether they are planning to attend. Opposition parties in Bosnia-Herzegovina have put forward Mirko Pejanovic as their candidate for the new provisional president representing the Serb nation. Other opposition candidates for the Presidency are Mohammad Filipovic and Tadej Matejan, an official from the Party of Reformist Forces.

A joint statement by the opposition parties says that these proposals have already been sent to Geneva. The statement particularly stresses a comment made by Lord Owen during his recent visit to Sarajevo that in the interim period civilian parties will be the main support for the implementation of the Vance-Owen plan.

General Morillon is particularly concerned about what can be salvaged from the plan. As this report was being filed he was giving a surprise news conference which was described as extremely important. There is only one topic: the disastrous situation and an all-out war in Bosnia.

Bosnian Croat Leader Refuses To Meet Izetbegovic

LD1106141193 Zagreb Radio Croatia Network in Serbo-Croatian 1300 GMT 11 Jun 93

[Text] Mate Boban, president of the Croatian community of Herceg-Bosna, today informed the cochairmen of the international conference on former Yugoslavia that he is not able to attend tomorrow's Geneva meeting.

In a letter to the cochairmen, Boban stresses that a brutal Muslim aggression against the Croatian people and territories in central Bosnia is in its eighth day.

Casualties far exceed everything experienced during Serb-Montenegrin army attacks. Hundreds of killed Croatian civilians, tens of thousand of evicted women, children, and old people leave a lasting impression of Muslim crimes.

All this is just a continuation of a planned and systematic Muslim Army attack on the Croatian people and units of the Croatian Defense Council [HVO], the only true defense force for Bosnia-Herzegovina.

Alija Izetbegovic is their commander, hence the Croatian people and I personally hold him most responsible for the committed crimes.

Mate Boban, president of the Croatian community of Herzeg-Bosna, stresses: Under these conditions, you will understand, it is impossible to hold talks with him.

Government To Review Status of Muslim Refugees

LD1106214693 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2058 GMT 11 Jun 93

[Text] Zagreb, June 11 (TANJUG)—Croatia's Defence and National Security Council said on Friday that the government "will review the status of and take adequate measures towards the citizens of Bosnia-Herzegovina living in or coming to the territory of the Republic of Croatia."

Croatian Vice-Premier Vladimir Seks said that the Croatian Government would examine the policy, treatment and residence permits of the some 266,000 Moslem refugees from Bosnia-Herzegovina who are currently in Croatia.

It is unacceptable that we should give shelter to the Moslem women and children whose brothers, fathers and husbands are committing crimes against our people in Bosnia, Seks said on national television.

About 1,600 Croats who came to the Croatian Adriatic town of Split fleeing before a Moslem offensive in central Bosnia on Thursday refused to be transferred to towns in Herzegovina controlled by Bosnian Croats.

The refugees complained that it was not right that about 250,000 Moslem refugees from Bosnia should be accommodated in Croatia, leaving no room for Bosnian Croats.

Clashes between Bosnian Moslems and Croats, erstwhile allies against the local Serbs, have recently flared up in central Bosnia. About 8,000 Croats from the area have fled to Serb-controlled territories.

Bosnian Croat leader Mate Boban on Wednesday appealed for help from Croatia, and the Croatian Government feels that it has a legitimate right and duty to take adequate steps, depending on the situation, to fully protect the Croat people in Bosnia-Herzegovina.

The civil war in Bosnia between its Moslem, Croat and Serb communities broke out after the republic seceded from the former Yugoslav federation 14 months ago.

RSK's Martic Holds Talks With Thornberry

LD1406150293 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1329 GMT 14 Jun 93

[Text] Knin, 14 Apr (TANJUG)—Limitations on the freedom of movement of "the blue helmets" in the republic of Serbian Krajina [RSK] was one of the issues discussed at today's talks between head of the UNPROFOR [UN Protection Force] for Civilian Affairs Cedric Thornberry and Krajina's Internal Affairs Minister Milan Martic, TANJUG has learned from a reliable source.

Martic expressed his willingness to do his best to resolve the problem of the UNPROFOR members' freedom of movement, particularly in the safe zones.

However, as far as movement in the combat zone goes, no one can guarantee members of the UNPROFOR safety because of the Croatian Army's constant attacks in these areas, Martic stressed.

During the talks he reiterated the stand of the government of the republic of Serbian Krajina that the Serbs and Croats could not live together. In his opinion, the United Nations should advocate normalization of relations between the republic of Serbian Krajina and Croatia as two neighboring countries.

As for the Vance-Owen plan, Martic said the plan remained the foundation of UNPROFOR's mandate since it did not prejudice a political solution to the Croat-Serb dispute, which is precisely what the UN Security Council's Resolution 815 did.

In his statement to Knin television, Thornberry said that the aim of his visit was to put an end to the armed conflicts and to facilitate a continuation of talks on economic and humanitarian issues. He invited representatives of the republic of Serbian Krajina to take part in the Geneva talks which, as he said, the Croatian side has agreed to.

The media, except Knin television reporters, had not been told about Thornberry's visit and his talks with Martic.

Bosnian Croat Leader in Talks With Owen, Stoltenberg

LD1206211793 Zagreb Radio Croatia Network in Serbo-Croatian 2000 GMT 12 Jun 93

[Text] International peace mediators Lord David Owen and Thorvald Stoltenberg met in Zagreb today with Mate Boban, president of the Croatian community of Herceg-Bosna. Their talks focused on the convening of a session of the Bosnia-Herzegovina Presidency in Geneva at which the Presidency will transfer its power to a coordinating body, as set out in the Medjugorje agreement, and also on other issues regarding the exacerbation of the situation in Bosnia-Herzegovina.

Ahead of the meeting, Thorvald Stoltenberg said that the reason for their visit to Zagreb was to continue permanent consultations in the framework of which they have been touring for more than a week and also the very serious situation in Bosnia-Herzegovina.

Tudjman Concludes Talks With Owen, Stoltenberg

LD1206203693 Zagreb Radio Croatia Network in Serbo-Croatian 2000 GMT 12 Jun 93

[Text] This evening Croatian President Dr. Franjo Tudjman received Lord David Owen and Thorvald Stoltenberg, cochairmen of the conference on former Yugoslavia. The meeting, which was held behind closed doors, was also attended by Jure Radic, head of the president's office, and by Defense Minister Gojko Susak.

Following the conclusion of their talks, Radic told HINA that their talks focused on resolving the problem of the UN protected areas in Croatia, i.e. possibilities of extending the UN Protection Force [UNPROFOR] mandate, preparations for continuing the implementation of the Vance-Owen plan in Bosnia-Herzegovina, and preparations for the Geneva meeting next week.

Valentic: 'Milosevic Must Be Stopped'

BR1406102993 Brussels LE SOIR in French 11 Jun 93 p 2

[Interview with Prime Minister Nikica Valentic by Edouard Van Velthem; place and date not given: "Zagreb's View of Balkan Crisis"]

[Text] [Van Velthem] Muslim forces are now violently chasing the Croats out of central Bosnia. How is your government reacting to this situation?

[Valentic] This is truly tragic. Having been expelled from eastern Bosnia, some 300,000 Muslims rushed to central Bosnia, which traditionally has been populated with Croats and which the Vance-Owen plan has designated as a Croat majority province. Such an enormous population density in such a small area of land has multiplied tensions and frustrations, resulting in the tragedy before us today. However, one always should distinguish the causes of a crisis from its consequences. What is happening in Travnik falls into the latter category. The real cause, which the United Nations is taking its time in tackling, remains the conquest of 70 percent of the territory by the Serbs, who forced 1.5 million Croats and Muslims out of their homes.

[Van Velthem] Some Muslims claim that this is a response to the "cleansing" of Mostar by the Croat forces.

[Valentic] The essence of the problem lies elsewhere. The Muslims, who were chased out by the Serbs, must find their living space. They are the main victims but, aware of the nonintervention of the international community, they have gotten the message that any territory conquered by force will not be given back, thus becoming a fait accompli. They are benefiting from increased reinforcements from Sandjak or from Muslim countries—the very forces which have committed the gravest crimes against the Croat population. Having said that, the Bosnian forces must know that the Bosnian Croats will not allow any further advances into the areas returned to them.

[Van Velthem] What about Croatia, suspected of helping its brothers in Bosnia?

[Valentic] Herceg-Bosna is merely a temporary form of self-administration to fill the power vacuum which has existed for more than a year. It has no state-like features and Zagreb, which recognized Bosnia-Herzegovina as an independent state, does not maintain any regular army unit on site. You know, all that we would have to do is send two elite brigades into central Bosnia to settle the matter in 24 hours. However, this question does not even come up, even if we are prepared to assume our responsibilities to ensure the safety of the Bosnian Croats. Moreover, this minimum level of commitment is likely to earn us the displeasure of the most radical citizens in Croatia itself.

[Van Velthem] In evoking the region of Krajina, David Owen spoke of a "danger that the Serbo-Croat war would reignite."

[Valentic] Events in Bosnia encouraged the Serbs. When they saw that international pressure was subsiding, they immediately broke off negotiations. The convening of their two "parliaments," one in Croatia and the other in Bosnia, is a form of provocation. The best part is that we would be accused of aggression if we reacted militarily.

[Van Velthem] As happened during your last offensive in January.

[Valentic] We had no choice. Our dilemma was simple: lose Dalmatia or free it at the risk of displeasing the diplomats. In southern Croatia, 1 million people are being choked off. In this respect, the Maslenica Bridge is strategic: It is the only link between the north and south of the country. For a year now, reestablishing the freedom of movement was one of the priorities of the UN peacekeeping forces.

[Van Velthem] Are you disappointed with the international action so far with regard to the former Yugoslavia?

[Valentic] Of course. I would be a hypocrite if I said I was not. The UN peacekeeping forces have prevented total war, nothing more. No refugee has returned home, the rebels who occupy part of our territory have not been disarmed, and the roads have not been reopened. Even more serious, the international community does not realize the depth or gravity of the problem. Real awareness will only come if the war spreads to Kosovo and Macedonia, degenerating into a veritable regional Balkan war.

[Van Velthem] What is the solution?

[Valentic] Milosevic must be stopped. We must obtain Serb withdrawal from the conquered regions, via the application of the Vance-Owen plan. We must be aware of all the implications of creating, for the first time in history, a Muslim state in the heart of Europe. We are still sitting on a time bomb, which nobody has yet been able to defuse.

Serbs Resume Shelling of Zadar, Biograd

LD1406083393 Zagreb Radio Croatia Network in English 0805 GMT 14 Jun 93

[Text] A fresh Serbian artillery attack on Zadar and Biograd was launched at 1130 last night with five tank shells hitting Zadar's residential quarters. Biograd came under attack at about the same time, the fire coming

from Polaca. At least 10 shells exploded in the area. No injuries were reported. The Zadar and Skradin hinterlands suffered fresh attacks yesterday evening.

HSP Official on Muslim-Croat Conflict

93BA1074G Zagreb DANAS in Serbo-Croatian 21 May 93 pp 19-21

[Interview with Ante Djapic, vice president of the Croatian Rights Party, by Zeljko Luburovic; place and date not given: "Lord, Do Not Pardon Me"]

[Text] In the opinion of many, Ante Djapic, vice president of the Croatian Rights Party [HSP], deserves the most credit for promotion of his party in the media. Articulate, always open to the media, but also as hot as horseradish when he judges it to be necessary, he is a real treat for a public that likes politics without cosmetics. He himself will admit that sometimes this is a traveling violation, but he will add that this is only an expression of his political consistency and devotion to the program of the HSP. Nevertheless, some people in the party seem to have begun to move away. The Varazdin chapter, for example.

[Luburovic] The Varazdin chapter of the HSP has rebelled against the undemocratic running of the party by Dobroslav Paraga, its president, and a few of his closest collaborators, among them certainly yourself. Alija Siljak, a former Rightist, questioned the decisions of the party's Presidium, saying that it is too small and never has a quorum to make decisions. What is really happening in the HSP?

[Djapic] The statements of Alija Siljak, a suspended member of the HSP, are not accurate. The party's Presidium exists and has a quorum. An attempt has been made to create the impression that the party does not have a legal presidium, nor a legal central committee. However, we have convened a meeting of the party's Central Committee for 31 May.

[Luburovic] Will it be attended by Dobroslav Paraga?

[Djapic] Yes, absolutely.

[Luburovic] And what others will come?

[Djapic] All members of the presidium able to come will be present. It should not be forgotten that four members of the HSP Presidium are from abroad: one from Europe, one from Canada, one from the United States, and one from Australia. Within the country, the presidium should have 11 members in all. Today, there are six; missing are the late Ante Paradzik, Kresimir Pavelic, who resigned because of what he called "state of health and modest intellectual capabilities," the suspended Alija Siljak, Vjekoslav Cosic, who resigned because of ideological differences, and Ivica Karamatic, who has retired. So, when you take into account that the six members from within the country and the four from abroad have remained in the presidium, then the presidium has an absolute quorum and legality.

[Luburovic] What is the party's main problem?

[Djapic] This in any case is the party's organizational profile. When it comes to politics, there is no meandering. Our political stands are clear and firm.

[Luburovic] What do they come down to?

[Djapic] We are not departing from the issue of borders, democratization of Croatia, views toward Bosnia and Herzegovina, the UNPROFOR [UN Protection Force], the "krajinas," and toward the nonexistent Serbian question in Croatia. These views are also clear as day toward displaced persons, they have been expounded several times already, and there is no problem with them.

[Luburovic] You mentioned the firmness of the view concerning Bosnia-Herzegovina. How do you view the war between the Muslims and Croats in Bosnia-Herzegovina?

[Djapic] What happened was exactly what we warned of. If I were cynical, I would describe those conflicts this way: You asked for it, now see what you have done! Our warnings that the policy of partitioning Bosnia-Herzegovina would result in those conflicts was like a cry in the wilderness. Big wounds have been inflicted, there will be big scars, but a way must be found to resolve this.

[Luburovic] Does the HSP have a way of resolving it?

[Djapic] We have an opportunity and enough strength to do something here.

[Luburovic] How?

[Djapic] We have shown how with the example of the late General Blaz Kraljevic. In the referendum for independence of Bosnia-Herzegovina, we supported him, although we hold that Bosnia-Herzegovina is a part of the NDH [Independent State of Croatia]. But that goal must be arrived at gradually. First, the state of Bosnia-Herzegovina should be stabilized, and afterward the people of Bosnia-Herzegovina would vote in a referendum for confederation or federation with Croatia. A very good start has been made on this. The HSP has had a particular success, because our membership in Bosnia-Herzegovina is made up of both Catholics and Muslims.

[Luburovic] That was then, but what concept can be offered now?

[Djapic] Now, the situation is much more difficult. If our concept is to be realized, those who cooked up all of this must leave the political stage.

[Luburovic] Who are they?

[Djapic] It is essential to say how this will happen. In Croatia, this would happen in early elections, which would result in a legal change of the Croatian leadership,

which, along with Alija Izetbegovic and his policy, bears 50 percent of the blame for the situation that has come about in that state.

[Luburovic] And what if this government is confirmed in that election?

[Djapic] No matter, then we will go on further. We will always fight with legal means. But presumably people have seen up to now that our assessments have been correct and that we have made a good analysis of the situation, by contrast with those who have been showering the people with promises like those that the displaced persons will go back to their homes by this or that date, but we will resolve that completely by peaceful means. We have perhaps made traveling violations, but we have been right in our strategy.

[Luburovic] But the traveling violations have cost you the judiciary proceedings being conducted against you right now before the Military Court in Zagreb.

[Djapic] I do not think that those traveling violations are the reason for that court trial. By traveling violations, I was thinking of the fact that in Bosnia-Herzegovina we should have come forth with a still more radical policy. Our car started downhill after the murder of Blaz Kraljevic, even then we should have been much more radical. I do not think that we have been excessively fierce in Croatia.

[Luburovic] But immediately after the murder, you were in Herzegovina, and a large number of members of the HOS [Croatian Defense Force] passed over to the HVO [Croatian Defense Council].

[Djapic] Now comes the traveling violation—Ante Prkacin. He played a role against the unity of Bosnia-Herzegovina. He did it in a deal with Mate Boban.

[Luburovic] How do you know there was a deal?

[Djapic] What else could it have been? Ante was leaning unreservedly toward those responsible for Blaz, and what is more, without anyone's consent, the most elite units of the HOS, in collusion with people in the Croatian Government, went from Herzegovina to the Sava Valley. That opened the way for the HVO to weaken the power of the HOS in Herzegovina. In a short time, the idea of an integrated Bosnia-Herzegovina was suppressed in that area.

[Luburovic] There were no representatives of your party on the delegation of the Croatian Assembly which visited areas of Bosnia-Herzegovina?

[Djapic] That delegation proved to be a mistake, mainly because it could have no meaning without representatives of the HSP. And the reason is that the HSP is the only political organization in Bosnia-Herzegovina which still has influence and is operational. The HDZ [Croatian Democratic Union] no longer exists in Bosnia-Herzegovina. There is only the HVO, that is, a state unto itself, a government unto itself, and the elimination of political life. It is a situation in which military prerogatives are being taken entirely.

[Luburovic] What about the HOS in Bosnia-Herzegovina?

[Djapic] It suffered serious blows in Bosnia-Herzegovina. Mainly because we never wanted to cross the Rubicon and go to war among ourselves, among Croats. To be concrete, this did occur a bit when Bruno Stojic issued an ultimatum that units of the HOS join the HVO. And the HVO is the long arm of the policy from Zagreb, but it is not good for Bosnia-Herzegovina, and someone is going to have to answer for it. Just as there have to be early elections in Croatia, so in Bosnia-Herzegovina the government must experience radical changes. After all, this government has proved incompetent. And that is the reason why for the first time in history we have arrived at a situation where Muslims and Croats are shedding each other's blood.

[Luburovic] Will the HSP send its delegation to Bosnia-Herzegovina to examine the situation?

[Djapic] That is under consideration. We are waiting for the arrival of the president, and I think that we will go there. But the greatest danger threatening us comes from the HVO, from Boban's people.

[Luburovic] Of what are you thinking when you refer to the danger threatening you?

[Djapic] We are threatened with the danger of physical elimination. They have been murdering members of the HSP. Blaz Kraljevic was a high official in the party.

[Luburovic] Do you only suppose that you are threatened with liquidation, or do you have something concrete?

[Djapic] They would not allow us to pass and go to Konjic, I am convinced of that. Those are not assumptions, but a matter of the state of the facts, and it is based on the actions of the HVO toward the HSP. I am not talking here about the fighting men. They are good. But it seems that in this entire story they are there only to fight and to die. That is what follows from Mate Boban's policy. So when I talk about this, then I am referring to Mate Boban, Bruno Stojic, Ivica Primorac, Dario Kordic, the people who cooked up all this and who must at some point answer for it.

[Luburovic] What do you see as their responsibility?

[Djapic] That they have systematically worked to break up the unity between Muslims and Catholics. I am saying this from personal experience, because during one meeting of representatives of the HOS and HVO in Makarska Bruno Stojic and Valentin Coric displayed an incomprehensible hatred of Muslims, and it even went so far that they said that the Muslims were more dangerous to the Croats in Bosnia-Herzegovina than the Serbs. That is incomprehensible! That created fertile soil

for the more extreme segment of the Muslim corps. And that is why we have what we have today.

[Luburovic] It turns out that the blame for conflicts between Muslims and Croats falls exclusively on the Croatian side.

[Djapic] No. The blame is equal, but we had a much greater chance and much greater responsibility. Croatia has already been formed as a state and has its apparatus, so that it should have been working to make the Muslims aware that the Serb and Chetnik is our common enemy. I reproach the Muslim leadership, if you can call it that, for being readier to turn weapons against the Croatian units than against Srebrenica, Gorazde, and Zepa. Instead of going there to break through and get to the Drina, they went looking for their territory in the Croatian, Catholic areas. That cannot be justified, and the responsibility lies with both Mate Boban and Alija Izetbegovic.

[Luburovic] Is there a danger from Islamic fundamentalism?

[Djapic] That is nonsense. That phrase is a product of Croatian policy, which spent more time reading the Islamic Declaration than Ilija Garasanin's "Nacertanije" ("Draft"). For a country to be fundamentalist, it has to be completely Muslim from the ethnic standpoint, and Bosnia-Herzegovina is not. Bosnia-Herzegovina is not so rich that people can bow down five times and oil shoots up behind their back. In a country where the people are fighting just to survive, no one is thinking about fundamentalism. To be sure, there is fundamentalism, but it is minor.

[Luburovic] You favor an alliance with the Muslims?

[Djapic] Absolutely, but it cannot be arrived at because it has been prevented by people whose first and last names are well-known.

[Luburovic] Who are they?

[Djapic] On the one side, Sefer Halilovic, and on the other, Mate Boban, but also those who are behind them, whose names I will not mention.

[Luburovic] You have been accused of acting against the constitutional order.

[Djapic] They want to tell me that I have destroyed the constitutional order because of a few tons of explosives! They are not thinking straight! They tell me that in November 1991 I wanted to attack Banski Dvori, but even then the Yugoslav Air Force attacked it with a missile, and there was no one there.

[Luburovic] It seems that you have paid the price for political inexperience.

[Djapic] I would not say that. I would say we paid tribute to numerous enemies, who have been assaulting us and have not been choosy about the weapons they used. They wanted to make of us someone's purgatory and a bargaining chip. But we will never be a purgatory for the structures in power, much less their bargaining chip with which they would wash out their own mistakes before the world. The more they attack us, the more we will return the blows outside.

[Luburovic] That reminds me of the saying: "The more slander there is and lies, the more attached and devoted we are to Tito...."

[Djapic] Absolutely right. Ha, ha, ha.

[Luburovic] What do you think about the government Committee for Normalization of Croatian-Serbian Relations?

[Djapic] Horrible! That gives importance to the existence of the Serbian question in Croatia, and our view is that it does not exist. We are sick of the Serbian question. We in Croatia have an immense Croatian question. And we created the autonomous districts of Glina and Knin for the Serbs by law. We have thus rewarded the rebellion. There will be none of that when we come to power, nor any kind of autonomy for the Serbs. They can only be citizens of the Republic of Croatia just like the Croats. If we grant them rights like those with the districts, we are then ratifying the rightness of their rebelling against Croatia. They are rebels and Chetniks, and they must answer for it. But no, Djukic tells me that 15 percent are extremists exercising terror over the other 80 percent. That is a cock-and-bull story. Who wants to believe it, let him believe it, but the HSP is not going to.

[Luburovic] You are also against the Law on Abolition?

[Djapic] Of course. We have an incomprehensible situation of granting a pardon to those who have rebelled against Croatia and who did not seek a pardon, but are making fun of it. At the same time, we are persecuting the leaders of Croatian parliamentary parties.

[Luburovic] In the trial being conducted against you, will you appeal to the Law on Amnesty?

[Djapic] Absolutely not! The court will be an exceptional occasion to say everything we have to say, not only to the Croatian public, but also to the world public. If we are going to take off our masks, then we will really take them off.

[Luburovic] How much money have you as a party spent on the HOS?

[Djapic] A very large amount. That is a little party secret, but so much has been spent that we could have had our own television station, at least 20 radio stations, a weekly newspaper, and we also might have engaged in advertising and in politicization and meditation. But we did not do that, because we were creating a Croatian Army, not the army of a party. We will be talking about that in the trial. If the court remains independent, as it has been in the course of the trial so far, then we will in fact prove that.

[Luburovic] As a party in the Croatian parliament, you have been very energetic in debates on defense and security-political topics, but you seem to have been quiet when it comes to the transformation. Is this perhaps because the economy is your "weak" side?

[Djapic] No, we have said what we had to say about the transformation and we think that there is no need to intellectualize about it. We have said that the transformation should not be undertaken so long as the war lasts. And the reason is that the red Mafia is getting rich while the poor people of Croatia are dying on the battlefield. That means that Croats do not have equal rights. Or, put another way, while one man is dying in battle, another one in Tkalcic Street in Zagreb is thinking about how to invest 1 million German marks [DM], how to get a manager loan, and so on. And he can do this because he has connections in the government.

[Luburovic] As far as I know, you live on Tkalcic Street.

[Djapic] Yes, I am a subtenant. That is why I said it. Every day I look around me and I feel sorry for my lads from Zagreb who have died as volunteers while daddy's little boys are buying business firms.

[Luburovic] If a Rightist were the interior minister, how would he resolve that?

[Djapic] Wow.... A Rightist will at some point be interior minister. And then the entire transformation will undergo review.

[Luburovic] Are you privileged as a high official of the parliament?

[Djapic] I have many privileges, but I do not take advantage of them. I am not privileged, and I will prove that with an example: I am a professional in the parliament, and I pay high rent as a subtenant. My salary is between DM500 and DM600, and I pay two-thirds of that for rent. The parliament does not want to solve my housing problem, although under the law I have the right to a solution of that problem so long as I hold the office.

[Luburovic] Why has that problem of yours not been solved?

[Djapic] Because I am a member of the HSP. I am the only chairman of a parliamentary committee for whom that problem has not been solved, but I am not the only deputy in the parliament with that problem.

[Luburovic] Have you complained to anyone?

[Djapic] To whom am I to complain? I once said this to the president of the Assembly, who is the most competent in this matter, but nothing came of it. I cannot get into a fight with them. So, I am not privileged, but there are those who are exceedingly privileged. To be sure, not so many in the parliament, but they are horribly privileged in the government.

[Luburovic] The HSLS [Croatian Social-Liberal Party] has established a shadow government. Would you as a party take part in its effort if you were offered it?

[Djapic] Mr. Budisa said that his party had so many quality people that they could compose four governments that would all be stronger than the present one. I allow the possibility that that is the case, but I must say that we as a party would not be able to make up four governments that would be stronger than the present one. But I can say that when we come to power, we will compose a strong government, and it will not consist only of members of the HSP.

[Luburovic] That was what the IDS [Istrian Democratic Conference] said until it came to power in Istria.

[Djapic] They can say it, but they are not Rightists. We have behind us the reputation and truth of 100 years. They are parties just established. What are the Liberals and IDS as parties? What do they represent? They have no roots in the Croatian people.

[Luburovic] They nevertheless got more votes than the HSP.

[Djapic] We said that the elections were problematical, and they were not under the attack from the media like the HSP. Incidentally, the Liberals are not a danger to the party in power, because they support the official government policy. They favor the UNPROFOR and the Vance plan, and we are against it.

[Luburovic] What do you think about unifying the Rightist parties?

[Djapic] This is possible if all the Rightists join the HSP. That attempt by Ivan Gabelica, when the chair of the HSP was left empty, that is like having some summit meeting of Togo, Burundi, Zaire, and the seat of the United States is left empty.

[Luburovic] And finally, what if the court trial ends with a prison sentence for the leaders of the HSP?

[Djapic] No matter. The party will continue to operate, because the HSP is not Paraga and Djapic. If they want to ban us, we will operate underground. But the one who bans us had better realize that King Aleksandar fared very badly when he prohibited the operation of the HSP in the old Yugoslavia.

Commentary on Russian Strategy in B-H

93BA1081A Ljubljana DELO in Slovene 27 May 93 p 5

[Article by Darijan Kosir: "Fifty-Fifty the Russian Way"]

[Text] A reliable sign that intervention by the international community in a given crisis was a mistake is the aggressor's satisfaction and the victim's bitterness over the world politicians' concrete idea. That is exactly what happened this time with the plan from the "Yugoslav five" in Washington. Apparently even more interesting is the authorship of this project, which is attributed to Russia, whose role in world diplomacy so far has seemed feeble or unconstructive. There is probably also a simple answer to the question of why the West is so acquiescent to the Russian ideas, which directly satisfy only and exclusively the aggressor: The Western partners, in fact, (mostly) do not have any idea of their own strategic interests in Bosnia, as a result of which the option from the only state with long-term interests in the Balkans, i.e., Russia, is prevailing in the final phase of resolving the conflict.

This can by no means be a reason to justify Russian actions, which during the past year were first of all aimed at delaying Western reactions to the war in Bosnia, and then toward active involvement on behalf of a solution that mostly suits the attackers, i.e., the Bosnian Serbs. By that route the international community reached a point at which it has recognized the facts in the field, i.e., the Serbian military victory, and locked up the losers in a type of "Bantustans." The Croatian crisis already indicated, and the Bosnian one has confirmed, that regardless of the current regimes in power in the West, outside military intervention in the former Yugoslavia has been ruled out, as a result of which the final political solution of these issues will be measured in terms of the amount of territory conquered.

The Iraqi example of a coalition's strike against an aggressor, in fact, is an exception in the history of international relations, which essentially explains the West's restraint toward Bosnia: an international army is prepared to strike in concert against an aggressor only and exclusively where the strategic interests of virtually the entire world community coincide at the same time. That was not the case in Bosnia. Russia, which is the only one that has long-term (historical, religious, political...) aspirations in the Balkans, jumped into that gap of an absence of Western strategic interests. It seems that that pushing of a piece of paper across the table between two historical leaders half a century ago, when borders were drawn in the Balkans between Russia and the West on a "fifty-fifty" basis, has been realized. Russia actually took "its" piece: the absence of a Western counter-strategy, in fact, allowed it the influence that has finally been reflected in recognition of the aggressor's achievements. Above all, in the Balkans Russia has an interest that is parallel with a domestic one, namely the fate of relatives left outside the homeland's borders after the collapse of a multinational empire; the related idea of Russia up to the last Russian grave, in fact, is concealed here.

For lack of space, it is not possible to list the Russian moves during the past year that have led to the international community's final capitulation in the face of Serbian aggression. A red thread is common to all these moves, however: whenever the West was approaching a consensus on the necessity of a radical intervention in Bosnia-Herzegovina, just because of the terrible pressure from the public (if not because of its interests), Russia invented an escape clause, "now really the last chance" for the Serbs, and whenever these last chances, because of Serbian obstinacy and above all because of the logic of war, fell one after another like dominoes, Moscow immediately found a completely opposite formula, which once again became "absolutely the last chance," and so on indefinitely. Yeltsin's emissary in Bosnia-Herzegovina was capable (this is a very recent example) of uttering two completely contradictory positions within a week: first of all he threatened Serbian reporters along the lines of "You have only one week to adopt the Vance-Owen plan," and when the Serbs flatly rejected this in a referendum, Moscow was "no longer interested" in the result, because in the meantime a new initiative had been born. Clinton has now already fallen for these tricks for a second time: first of all he promised his own solutions, but in the end he yielded to the logic of the Russian last chance.

Some people look for very banal reasons in this, which do not have anything to do with geopolitics; it is thus probably true that (for instance) Clinton is not experienced enough to be able to parry the masters of Kremlin intrigues, thoroughly trained during the times of Soviet iron diplomacy. All of this, however, is no longer a question of parrying, but rather of manipulation that in the end will lead to the fall of the last Muslim house, unless the Serbs voluntarily stop in the meantime. We can understand the Russian justification for this policy, although we cannot approve of it; but we can by no means comprehend the stance of the West, which is first taken in by Russia because of the referendum, then (as Bush would say) because of more important things on the agenda, and finally, through the approval of gradual implementation of something that already failed a long time ago through war (namely the Vance-Owen plan). The mutual or equally divided "fifty-fifty" is to blame for this.

Accord To Combat Crime Signed With Italy

93BA1088B Ljubljana DELO in Slovene 29 May 93 p 20

[Article by Mojca Drcar Murko: "New Drug Routes"]

[Text] Rome, 28 May—Italian Interior Minister Nicola Mancino, at a press conference, assessed a two-day international conference on new drug trafficking routes, which was attended by representatives of 41 countries,

Interpol, and the leadership of the UN fund for combating drugs, as successful, especially in the area of the rapid exchange of information, the so-called "Teledrug" system.

That system is supposed to connect different legislations, which would still remain mutually independent, and the countries themselves will decide under what conditions they will provide information. Slovene Interior Minister Ivan Bizjak and Italian Minister Nicola Mancino signed an agreement on bilateral cooperation in the area of combating drugs and organized crime. It establishes cooperation between Slovene and Italian policemen in monitoring individuals involved in organized crime and their vehicles, and an exchange of useful information. Rules that Minister Mancino discussed in general apply to the exchange of information; the recipient can use the data under the conditions set by the provider of the data, and the laws of the country where it is used always apply to the use. Furthermore, Slovenia and Italy also established closer cooperation in exchanging computer information on Balkan and Mediterranean drug trafficking routes. In this system, the central computer will be in Rome, and will be connected through data transfer lines with terminals and personal computers at authorized state agencies.

[Box, p 20]

The collapse of the Soviet Union and Yugoslavia have changed the international drug routes and multiplied them, Minister Mancino said. The Balkan connection has thus become unusable, and consequently criminal organizations from the Middle East have changed the routes and type of transportation. Now the drug routes in the north go through Romania, Hungary, Bulgaria, Russia, and Ukraine, and in the south, through Cyprus and Greece they reach Italian Adriatic ports. Baltic, central European, and Mediterranean drug trafficking routes have appeared. In the world drug market, which provides great opportunities for laundering dirty money, criminals from different countries are cooperating more and more closely. It is precisely the ties among drug traffickers and financial markets that are to be given most attention within the framework of future international cooperation.

Leftist Parties Ready To Unite

93BA1081D Ljubljana DNEVNIK in Slovene
28 May 93 p 3

[Interview with Janez Kocijancic by Sonja H. Vogric: "Dealing With One's Own Sectarianism"]

[Text] Ljubljana, 28 May—The emergence of a new party that will probably be called United List of Social Democrats will be officially confirmed tomorrow at Cankar House. The unification congress will conclude the process of the unification of the parties that already appeared in the December elections under the name of the United List, and also came into parliament and the ruling coalition. Social Democratic Reform [SDP], the Workers' Alliance [DS] and the Social Democratic Union [SDU], part of the Democratic Party of Retirees of Slovenia [DeSUS] (most of DeSUS decided on independent representation of retirees' interests), and a group of Socialists with several municipal SSS [Socialist Party of Slovenia] committees will invest their organizational, personnel, and other strengths in the new party. At tomorrow's congress, they will also elect a new leadership for the party, and it has already been agreed by consensus that the only candidate for president is Janez Kocijancic from the ranks of the SDP.

[Kocijancic] It is a project for a new leftist or left-of-center party that would be broader than any former party on the Slovene left. It is a project for integration on the left side of the political spectrum, although so far not all the leftist forces, all the leftist parties, are participating in it; whether that will ever even happen is also a question. This new party is to be ideologically pluralist, multicolored, dialogue-oriented; it is to be open on the left all the way up to the extreme left wing—the left wing that we do not want in our organization, since it does not rule out the use of totalitarian systems and violence to achieve its program—and in the center what is unacceptable to us is everything that represents pragmatic political decision-making, the essence of which is solely sharing in power, regardless of the nature of that power. Setting up such a party is an extremely difficult project, for which there are not many models, since in the final analysis the left wing is also in a crisis in Western Europe.

[Vogric] All three parties are supposed to merge into a completely new party on an equal basis, but each one has had a lot of misgivings over the loss of its former identity. Considerations of who will gain something and who will lose have appeared.

[Kocijancic] I do not see anything bad in having different views upon the establishment of a new party. It is true that there were a lot of misgivings, but when we analyzed specific issues and problems in more detail, we realized that openness and breadth were the only future for the Slovene left wing. With respect to the fears of a loss of identity—there were many of them, but our idea is not to have one party's identity prevail over another one; they should instead mutually enrich each other.

[Vogric] There were also a lot of sharp positions against that method of unification within the SDP's ranks, primarily among some of its members who thought that the SDP, as the strongest party, would invest the most in that merger and lose the most.

[Kocijancic] That is a sort of logic that certainly has its own mathematical justification, but it does not carry any real weight. I see neither a theoretical nor a practical reason why that membership or those organizations would lose any of what they have achieved in the past. They can only gain through the merger.

[Vogric] Various alliances are to be active within the new party—a workers' alliance, an economic one, a social one, etc. Is it possible that some regional SDP, for example, will be organized as a separate political alliance within the new party?

[Kocijancic] I do not see any reason for that. All the SDP's identity can and has to be transferred, like the identities of the DS and the SDU, into a single party. That party has to have a breadth that will suit the entire membership. None of the alliances is prescribed as a political continuation of a former party, either. The basic idea is to encompass the broadest possible spectrum of the democratic left, and the breadth and dialogue-oriented significance of the new organization should prevent one ideological group or concept or another from dominating it by itself.

[Vogric] During the preparations for the congress, there were also criticisms among the SDP members that during a period when the other parties, for example the Christian Democrats, were intensively preparing for the local elections, you in the party's leadership were dealing primarily with setting up the new party.

[Kocijancic] I see that several questions are heading in the same direction, so I have to emphasize that there is no reason for any part of any party to be left out: the essence of the merger is to strengthen our forces and not fragment them. There should not be any loss of membership because of the merger; on the contrary, we are counting on new members. This merger must also be an advantage and not an obstacle in the local elections. According to our research, the name "United List" is well-received in Slovene political life, and our voters will certainly be told that all the parties have now merged into one. We have already been dealing with local self-government the whole time, and our positions on the non-centralist development of Slovenia are well-known; of course we are not yet starting a real election campaign since we would be wasting our strength for nothing, when it is not yet completely clear what these elections will be like and when they will be.

[Vogric] Only a minority of the Socialists are joining the new party, the Christian Socialists are still insisting on the position that they will only join a party that will include all social democratic parties in Slovenia, and the Social Democratic Party is also outside this merger that you have launched. Do you think that in view of the change in the leadership of the SDSS [Social Democratic Party of Slovenia], there is even less cooperation and chance of unifying social democracy?

[Kocijancic] Purely pragmatically, I will say that it is easier to talk with Dr. Pucnik than with Janez Jansa.

[Vogric] Do you expect that your merger on Saturday, among other things, will lead to membership in the Socialist International more quickly?

[Kocijancic] At the congress, we intend to adopt a special resolution, a request for admission to the Socialist International. As we know, the SDSS already has observer status there. That is a consequence of a certain consistent policy on the part of the Socialist International: specifically, it has a certain prejudice in favor of parties that have any sort of element of communist provenance. In our opinion that position is not justified; it is necessary to analyze concrete situations and distinguish between those communist organizations which have obstructed the process of democratization, and those which have encouraged it. That is an area where one has to have fairly good nerves, but we are convinced that in the end, the argument of a realistic assessment of our program and activity will win, and that our colleagues in the Socialist International will determine that it is a real social democratic party and that of all the forces that are called social democratic here, the United List carries the greatest objective weight. That is the voters' confidence, which in our opinion is the essential parameter for assessing who is a better social democrat and who is a worse one. At any rate, we are counting on prominent international attendance at the congress.

[Vogric] Are you the only candidate for the new party's president?

[Kocijancic] Yes, since the ballots are closed. In fact, the unification congress is only the final act in a very long process of unification, in which there were also very long personnel procedures that had the significance of democratic elections. In the final phase, the personnel decision was the result of a consensus among all the parties. That is why we are going into the congress with a coordinated closed ballot.

[Box, p 3]

Bottleneck for the New Left

"The essence of the unification process is that both the SDP and all the other organizations that are entering the new party have to deal very clearly with their own sectarianism, i.e., that they open up. There were a lot of prejudices regarding the party's new breadth, but we realized that dealing with our own sectarianism was the course, the bottleneck, through which we could achieve a new left, not just here but also anywhere in Europe. Sectarianism is the biggest disease of the left, and I can only state with satisfaction that this time neither the SDP nor any of the organizations entering the United List of Social Democrats would be representatives of sectarianism in Slovene politics. In fact, various ideas about ideological purges and settling scores are being suggested by those who appeared on the political scene with their mouths full of democracy."

Confidential Minutes Leaked to Press

93BA1088A Ljubljana DNEVNIK in Slovene 29 May 93 p 4

[Article by Sonja H. Vogric: "'That Kind of Commission Is Insanity'"]

[Text] *Dr. France Bucar on how minutes from closed meetings of his commission (can) become public; one of the possibilities would also be to arrest the reporter and force him to say where he got a secret document.*

Ljubljana, 29 May—Not only are numerous reports being leaked to the public about what is being said in connection with hot scandals behind closed doors by those who are supposed to (at least try to) resolve them, but even tape recordings of the closed meetings are being published, even from a closed meeting of the parliamentary commission for oversight over the legality of the work of security and intelligence services, at which (on 12 May) they argued about who was connected with UDBA [State Security Administration] and State Security, who did (or did not) trust whom, and why (or not). In addition to several members of the commission, Ljubljana public prosecutor Tomaz Miklavcic (who refused to look at his dossier) and Minister of Justice Miha Kozinc were also at that night meeting.

Although the contents of the published conversation behind closed doors are interesting, many people are even more interested in how it became public, and why (in whose interest), and who turned it over to the media. The chairman of the above-mentioned commission, Dr. France Bucar, told us yesterday that he simply could not explain how those recordings were becoming public.

"It could only have been done by someone who is a member of the commission. It is also hard for me to imagine that, however, since in accordance with regulations we carried out all the measures to protect all the documents. They are in a vault with a special alarm, and the tape recordings are also stored there. The members of the commission can only obtain those tape recordings to look at." (We heard elsewhere that they can also take them.) Dr. France Bucar also admitted the possibility that the closed meeting had been taped by one of the commission's members, who then turned the recording over to reporters. According to him, any of the members could have done it. In response to a somewhat provocative question about whether it could also have been his party colleague on the commission (Bavcar), he answered, "Yes, it could. Why not? It could have been him or any other member. They all have equal access to the documents. After all, at our meeting Jelincic even held confidential documents up in front of the recorder's camera so that he could record them!" Dr. Bucar also said that they had not said anything in the commission itself; they discussed who could have passed "secret conversations" to the public, and what could (still) be done to prevent it. "The measures to date are the most that can be done. Another thing is that we should arrest the reporter and force him to say where he got it. The reporter who published it must also say where he got the thing from. All sorts of things are happening—I receive strictly confidential material from the prime minister, regarding which the prime minister explicitly says that he is permitting duplication only for the members of the commission, and that the copies have to be returned after their final reading. And nevertheless the letter immediately becomes public! Otherwise—well, you know that everything is technically possible today, even having that conversation recorded 300 meters away from that room."

France Bucar also sees one of the "potential culprits" for having things become public like that as being the (large) composition of the committee itself. "A commission that consists of 16 people from different parties is consequently put together on a strictly political basis, on a party basis; it is nonsense, insanity.... No, I will not propose changes, since relations in parliament are the way they are. A commission put together that way is pure absurdity, however, in view of the work that it is supposed to do. It should have four or five people; that would be the maximum. And those would be people who would guarantee with their own integrity that they would do their work well. It is not a question of the members of this commission not having integrity, but the matter is simply not controllable. A separate story is when something can be strictly confidential and when it is not. Sometimes something is stamped 'strictly confidential' even without any judgment as to whether it is necessary, not to mention the fact that morality has been completely breached. We thought that we in Slovenia were still outside the 'Balkan events,' but this is now the Balkans, this trading in information."

In response to a question about whether the published minutes from his commission's closed meeting were credible or not, Dr. Bucar did not answer with either a "yes" or a "no" yesterday, saying that he had only "glanced over" them.

VIS Opposes Publishing Secret Documents

93BA1081C Ljubljana SLOVENEC in Slovene 28 May 93 p 4

[Unattributed article: "Against the Publication of Confidential Documents"]

[Text] Ljubljana—The Security-Information Service [VIS] announced today that the article "From the Records of SDV [State Security Service] Operatives: Miha Kos Prepared To Cooperate With the Service Concerning the Activities of a Hotelier" in the newspaper DELO on 25 May already represented the second publication recently of VIS documents with the highest classification, which were turned over to Bucar's State Assembly commission.

The disclosure of such documents is not only criminal, but also blackens the reputation of democratic institutions, hurts Slovenia's interests, causes the individuals concerned irreparable moral and professional damage,

and is an attempt to discredit the VIS and cripple it in its future work, the VIS stated in the communique.

In connection with the first case—the article entitled "Telephone Transcript of a Conversation Between Luin and Makuc," published in DELO on 20 May, the VIS already notified State Assembly president Herman Rigelnik and warned him about the issue of the handling of confidential documents and the possible consequences. This time they contacted him and others of the highest state authorities, and requested that the necessary measures be taken within the framework of the legal system to prevent the continuation of such conduct. The VIS has also adopted harsh measures in connection with the misappropriation of official documents whose publication would encourage the scandal atmosphere in the country, the VIS added in its public communique.

Drnovsek Explains Removal of VIS Director

93BA1073A Ljubljana DNEVNIK in Slovene 25 May 93 p 4

[Unattributed article: "Dr. Janez Drnovsek's Explanations"]

[Text] Prime Minister Dr. Janez Drnovsek also sent the Commission for Oversight Over the Work of Security and Intelligence Services several explanations about the circumstances of the replacement of former VIS [Security-Information Service] director Miha Brejc. As he wrote, "The coalition partners in the new government, with whom he consulted after the VIS became a government service, thought that this service's leadership should be replaced. For a long time I was not able to decide on that replacement, especially since it was very difficult to find a candidate for the new head of the VIS. Until last December, I only met Brejc two or three times, and since he was working correctly, I did not see any reason for a replacement.

"Subsequently, I found out from Miha Kozinc that VIS had begun wiretapping my guard at that time, namely on 22 April 1992, when I was first elected prime minister. I was not informed of this." Dr. Drnovsek further wrote that the VIS had started to wiretap Peter Rigel, and several days after he had joined the LDS [Liberal Democratic Party] election campaign, submitted a proposal to wiretap a telephone at the LDS headquarters, just before the start of the election campaign. "Mr. Brejc explained that in the case of the wiretap on the guard, there was a suspicion of arms dealing. I wanted him to offer evidence of this, but he did not. In response to a question from me, the guard firmly denied that possibility. He said that attempts had been made for some time to reassign him because he was not providing information on my movements." Drnovsek also wrote that he had received Brejc's explanation that a series of accidents was involved with good intentions, but then came the statements by Roman Jeglic, which were very serious. He informed the coalition partners about Jeglic's letter, "and I agreed with them that the head of the VIS had to be replaced immediately."

In connection with the HIT scandal, the prime minister stated: "Mr. Brejc and I spoke about the HIT affair in December 1992, when Mr. Rigelnik had previously told me that something was going on there, so I asked Mr. Brejc what was going on. He told me that there was a suspicion of out-of-control privatization and money laundering, and that they were investigating the matter. Since some hints about Mr. Sirse appeared in MLADINA at that time, I asked Mr. Brejc whether there was any suspicion of his involvement. At that time Mr. Brejc denied it. He did not say that he did not trust Mr. Sirse until just recently, after his dismissal and after the HIT scandal was already public knowledge. Upon the change in government, I asked Mr. Brejc for an opinion about the articles in MLADINA, which were then making serious charges against Defense Minister Jansa. Mr. Brejc then told me that there was a serious suspicion that there had been numerous irregularities and privatization at the Defense Ministry in connection with the arms trade, and he thought that a replacement definitely had to be made in that position. I informed Mr. Jansa of this, but he firmly denied everything. He later told me that he had asked Mr. Brejc himself about these accusations, but in that conversation Mr. Brejc denied them."

March Economic Trends Analyzed

93BA1069B Ljubljana DNEVNIK in Slovene 22 May 93 p 4

[Article by Marjan Lekse: "Balance of Low Activity"]

[Text] *The Economic Institute of the Ljubljana Law School analyzes economic trends; as a consequence of the growth of imports and the decline in exports, the balance of trade is becoming negative this year.*

Ljubljana, 22 May—In March, overall Slovene production declined more slowly than in previous months, retail trade started to revive, and inventories continued to decline. The decline in employment and the growth in the number of people employed were also stopped (seasonally?). Judging from a poll, however, there is still no optimism in the economy.

During the first quarter, the foreign trade deficit was still considerable, and the current balance of payments was only balanced during the first two months. According to predictions, our external conditions for doing business in world markets should slowly improve.

Prices are still settling down, and after a long period, in March producer prices even declined. Wages are stagnating at too high a level, with no guarantee that they will not explode again. All forms of domestic consumption were on the rise during the first quarter. With no change in primary money, the money supply grew in March, and the population's financial property also increased.

Those are the principal findings of the Ljubljana Law School's Economic Institute, in an article entitled "Balance of Low Activity," which it published in the latest issue of the regular monthly publication GOSPODARSKA GIBANJA [Economic Trends] (for April).

Under the subtitle "Continuation of the Oscillation in Production," the Institute stated that the decline in industrial production, after a rapid drop in February, slowed in March (0.3 percent per month, or just 4 percent annually). Production also went down similarly, although somewhat less, last August and September, otherwise during a period of a slow growth in economic activity. The possible continuation of the decline in production this April and May will no longer permit such a description, and it will be necessary to assess that the barely started economic recovery already ended again at the beginning of this year.

In spite of the very low level last March and the working day, during the same month this year, this March's production was a full 5 percent less than the comparable production last year. During the whole first quarter of this year, it was a full 7 percent below its level in the first three months of last year. The depression intensified this March, since production was already 38 percent less than in March 1989, when it had the largest comparable volume. During the first three months of this year together, industrial production was 37 percent below its highest level to date during the same period in 1987. In order to go back, it would have to increase by almost 59 percent.

Halt in Exports

In the second part of the analysis, under the subtitle "Halt in Exports Increasing the Foreign Trade Deficit," the Institute states that the negative trends in foreign trade continued in March. Exports were thus about 20 percent lower than in the first quarter of last year, and imports 8 percent higher, and the balance is negative and already almost half a billion dollars worse than the comparable one last year. The major changes in monitoring foreign trade this year, however, relativize the negative impression given by these figures. What is new is that the statistical data also include trade by physical persons. Their contribution to imports during the first quarter was 4 percent, but their contribution in exports is (still) negligible.

Otherwise, total exports this March, according to preliminary data, are 6.3 percent higher than in February, but 22.6 percent lower than exports last March. For exports to the states of the former Yugoslavia, the corresponding changes are -8.4 percent and -61.7 percent, and for exports to the rest of the world, they are +9.4 percent and -6.3 percent. During the first quarter of this year, total exports are 19.6 percent lower than in the same period last year (exports to Yugoslavia are 57.5 percent lower, and exports to the rest of the world are 3.8 percent higher).

In March, total imports were 18.2 percent higher than in February, and 9.1 percent higher than in the comparable period of last year.

As a consequence of the growth of imports and the decline in exports, this year the balance of trade is becoming negative. After three months, the total deficit amounts to $113 million, and if we exclude the surplus in trade with the states of the former Yugoslavia, it is even $156 million. During the first quarter of last year, on the contrary, we achieved a surplus. In overall trade it amounted to $352 million, and without the former Yugoslavia, $215 million. March particularly contributed to this year's deficit during the first quarter. In March, total imports were $91 million higher than exports.

The Law School's Economic Institute went on to emphasize that the predictions that the planned $800 million balance-of-trade surplus this year would not happen had begun to be confirmed. Although from the standpoint of stimulating economic activity that development is unfavorable, on the other hand it also brings positive influences. Since we will no longer finance the foreign trade surplus, at least not to the projected extent, it will be possible and necessary to use national savings also for financing the projected budget deficit.

The foreign exchange reserves reached a maximum in January ($1,204 million), and then decreased, primarily because of the strengthening of the dollar and repayments of obligations due to foreign countries. At the end of this March, they amounted to $1,136 million. In the banking sector, they amounted to $479 million, and $657 million in reserves was at the central bank.

In the formation of the exchange rate, the announced slide faster than domestic inflation is being continued. Thus, in contrast to last year, during the first months of this year the tolar slightly lost value in comparison with foreign currencies. In four months, retail prices increased by 7.9 percent, industrial producer prices increased by 5.4 percent, at the Bank of Slovenia's average exchange rate the tolar price of the German mark grew by 8.5 percent, and the price of the U.S. dollar grew by 6.2 percent.

The Institute also cites data according to which it would be possible to risk the assertion that the world economy is on the way out of the recession.

Prices Are Settling Down

In the last part of the article, under the subtitle "Prices Are Settling Down, but Wages Are Stagnating at Too High a Level," the Institute says among other things that in April personal incomes also remained approximately at the same very high level that was reached in the seasonally extreme December. In one year, the volume of wages in the economy increased in real terms by 17.3 percent, in public services by 37.9 percent, and in sociopolitical communities by even 58.4 percent. In June, those differences in annual increases between the

economy and the noneconomic sector should decline noticeably, since the last payments according to the Constitutional Court's verdict will be paid in May. The Institute warns that the big question is what will happen in June, when the interventionary law is no longer in effect.

Industrial Production Declines in April

93BA1073B Ljubljana DNEVNIK in Slovene 25 May 93 p 9

["(ml)"-signed article: "Decline in Production"]

[Text] Ljubljana, 25 May—In April 1993 Slovene industrial enterprises produced 11 percent less than in March 1993, 7.2 percent less than last April, and 6.6 percent less than the monthly average for last year, reported the Slovene Republic Institute for Statistics. The production of industrial products in April thus showed a trend of a decline at the rate of 1.79 percent, and in the first four months of this year together, at an average monthly rate of 0.66 percent.

For the sake of comparison, this February Slovene industrial production showed a trend of a decline by 1.34 percent monthly (a full 17 percent annually), which was then the highest decline since last June. In March, production declined at 0.3 percent monthly, or only 4 percent annually. The accelerated decline in production in April, which is even higher than in February, could no longer be characterized as a temporary downward fluctuation if it continues in May, which has one more working day than last May, and so it will be necessary to conclude that the economic revival that barely started at the beginning of this year has ended again.

Unemployed

In March, 120,348 unemployed people were registered in Slovenia, including 52,301 women. In March, there were 0.9 percent more unemployed people than in February. In comparison with March 1992, the number of people seeking employment increased by 26 percent.

There were 6,305 job-hunters registered for the first time, which is 60.8 percent more than in February. There were 22,034 people seeking their first job, which is 2.1 percent less than in February and 18.3 percent of all registered job-hunters. There were 44,903, or 37.3 percent, of the job-hunters who were younger than 26. There were 15,563 unemployed people registered because of enterprise bankruptcies, which is 1 percent more than in February.

More than a quarter of the unemployed people were registered in the jurisdiction of the Ljubljana Employment Institute (29.4 percent), which is followed by Maribor (21.9 percent). In the Kranj region, there were 9.6 percent of all unemployed, 9.7 percent in the Celje region, 7.2 percent in the Koper region, 6.9 percent in the Murska Sobota region, and 5 percent or less in the other regions.

With assistance from the Employment Institute, 3,871 people were employed, which is 4.8 percent more than in February. In March, there were 7,453 vacant jobs, which is 10.8 percent more than in February; 3,970 jobs were occupied, which is 24.6 percent less than in February.

In January 1993, the total unemployment rate in Slovenia was 13.5 percent; the unemployment rate for men was 14.3 percent, and for women, 12.5 percent.

Draft Law on Public Auditing Service

93BA1081B Ljubljana DELO in Slovene 28 May 93 p 3

[Article by Ilja Popit: "The SDK Is To Be a Public Institution Subordinate to the Government"]

[Text] *According to the draft law, the service is to be independent only in overseeing privatization and budget spending.*

Ljubljana, 27 May—According to the new law on the Public Accounting Service [SDK], the draft of which was discussed by the Slovene Government today, the SDK will be subordinate to the government in all matters, except for supervising privatization and budget spending, in which it will be responsible to the State Assembly.

As State Secretary in the Ministry of Finance Stanko Debeljak stated in a press conference, the reason for issuing the law is that Slovenia is shifting from a self-management economy structure, based on collective, so-called social property, to a market economy structure that will be based on competition and private property. The law's purpose is to ensure unhindered conduct of the service's tasks during the transitional period and the conditions for its transformation.

The transformation is to be achieved gradually, and during that period its functions are to be redistributed to the Statistics Institute, the Accounting Court, the firms that will conduct commercial audits, commercial banks, the Central Bank, and the service for conducting payment transactions, and also to the new tax administration. It is planned, Debeljak stated, that most of these projects should be completed by the end of next year.

The law will make it possible for the government to guide and control the transformation effectively, and ensure the fulfillment and balancing of interests during the transformation of the present service's work. The government is thus assuming authority and responsibility for the service's transformation.

The draft law provides that the service will be a public institute. During this transitional period, supervision of the service is to be transferred from the Assembly to the government, except where it is necessary to oversee the government, and thus with respect to budget spending and the oversight of privatization. Jurisdiction and responsibility for oversight over the conduct of payment

transactions and their efficiency and security are being transferred to the Bank of Slovenia.

The law also recommends that other tasks are to be changed or modified only when it is really necessary for efficient work during the transitional period. It is leaving designation of the council's composition and jurisdiction and determination of the internal organizational structure to a statute. The law also is not changing the SDK's name, and is thus making it possible to avoid unnecessary expenditures and emphasize operational and staff continuity, which is urgently necessary to ensure stability during the transitional period.

Otherwise, the law will also expand the service's authority during this period. The service will thus be able to request that legal persons that portray their operation and employment incorrectly or incompletely eliminate those irregularities within 30 days, and otherwise the service will make that calculation itself, modeling it after how these things are portrayed by comparable legal persons.

Today the government also discussed a report from the three-member government commission that is monitoring the Security-Information Service's exercise of its rights, duties, and authority. Tomorrow there will be a special press conference on the contents of this report and the decisions that the government adopted today; the press conference will be attended by all three ministers, since the interior minister is in Rome today.

The government also adopted several other things today, and thus decided on a proposal to restructure the former Gaj nad Mariborom guardhouse into a building for secondary school camping, gave an opinion on the exercise of retirement insurance rights under more favorable terms, on the prices for urban transportation and the price of water and public services in several municipalities, etc.

Federal

Owen, Stoltenberg on Talks With Milosevic

AU1106142193 Belgrade Radio Beograd Network in Serbo-Croatian 1300 GMT 11 Jun 93

[Text] Serbian President Slobodan Milosevic today held talks with Thorvald Stoltenberg and Lord Owen, cochairmen of the conference on the former Yugoslavia. Jelena Vidic reports:

[Vidic] Thorvald Stoltenberg stated that promises were given that the United Nations will be allowed to deliver supplies to Srebrenica. He said that he and Lord Owen had directly demanded negotiations through mixed military commissions, and that they hoped that UN military observers will be deployed around Gorazde very soon. Stoltenberg stressed that Karadzic had promised this at a meeting several days earlier.

The two cochairmen confirmed that they had received the consent of President Milosevic concerning negotiations in Geneva, but that they were still unable to say when the meeting would be held. Answering a journalist's question, Lord Owen confirmed that they also discussed observers, saying that no agreement had been reached on the deployment of monitors on the border between Yugoslavia and Bosnia-Herzegovina. We will have to brief the UN secretary general about this, who, after he hears the views of various countries, will convey his views to the Security Council, Lord Owen said. He repeated that during his talks with Montenegrin President Momir Bulatovic he obtained Montenegro's consent to the deployment of observers on the border.

Lord Owen said that the situation has deteriorated in the last few weeks, saying that the two cochairmen were informed about the latest tragic events in Vitez. I think that must think very carefully about where this is leading, Lord Owen said, stressing that the clashes between the three peoples at different times and in different alliances make the situation and relations between Croatia and Krajina very difficult. Just because of that, Lord Owen said, it is very good that the three presidents [Milosevic, Tudjman, Izetbegovic] are meeting to hold talks in Geneva.

The representatives of the three warring sides in Bosnia-Herzegovina are also expected to come to Geneva. Radovan Karadzic agreed to the talks on a peace process that will lead to peace, Lord Owen said. In a reply to a question on what could be expected from this stage of negotiations, Stoltenberg said:

[Begin Stoltenberg in English with superimposed Serbo-Croatian translation] As Lord Owen has just said, we are in a very difficult situation. We have seen that the process has stopped. Both of us hold the view that it is imperative to maintain the initiative. This is why we are constantly in touch with the interested parties in order to stop the atrocities. [end recording]

In his reply to a journalist's question, Owen confirmed that they spoke to President Milosevic about Vuk Draskovic [leader of the Serbian Renewal Movement], saying that, even though this was an internal matter, the two cochairmen had raised it again. Unfortunately, I have nothing to say to you, Lord Owen said.

Prime Minister: FRY Should Adapt to Sanctions

LD1106210893 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2005 GMT 11 Jun 93

["Pool" item]

[Text] Belgrade, June 11 (TANJUG)—Yugoslav Prime Minister Radoje Kontic said on Friday that the international economic embargo against the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia was unlikely to be lifted soon and that certain adjustments should therefore be made in the economic policy.

Speaking at a meeting of Yugoslav businessmen at the Chamber of Commerce, Kontic said that new economic policy measures would be discussed next week.

Accent will be put on stimulating production and curbing the hyperinflation to between 30 and 40 percent a month, he said. The inflation rate in May stood at 205 percent.

The Yugoslav prime minister said he was against a shock therapy which would entail a general freeze of wages and prices, and added that the market economy should be kept wherever possible.

Kontic also announced administrative moves and state control of the distribution of some goods, especially where the available resources are not sufficient or where there is a shortage.

In the conditions of sanctions, isolation and impoverishment of the people, the economic policy must take into consideration social rather than economic factors, he said.

Kontic accused the international community of unfairly blaming Yugoslavia for the situation in the war-ravaged former Yugoslav Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina because it was unable to resolve the crisis by political means.

He also said it was utterly absurd of the international community to threaten Yugoslavia with keeping the sanctions in place until the Bosnian Serbs withdrew from territories they had allegedly seized.

On 30 May 1992, the U.N. Security Council introduced tough sanctions against Yugoslavia, blaming it for the war in Bosnia-Herzegovina, although the Yugoslav Army had withdrawn from Bosnia by 19 May 1992.

The sanctions were tightened twice, the last time this April after Bosnian Serbs had refused to sign the Vance-Owen peace plan which proposes to divide Bosnia into 10 provinces and take away from the Serbs about 20 percent of land they owned before the war.

Serbia

Democratic Party Head Criticizes Government

AU1106150893 Belgrade Radio Beograd Network in Serbo-Croatian 1300 GMT 11 Jun 93

[Text] The only solution for Serbia is to form a nonparty government free of any ideological conceptions of how the state should be organized. This was stated by Zoran Djindjic, head of the deputy caucus of the Democratic Party. He also called for the resignation of the republican and federal governments, which, as he said, are responsible for the policy that does not have a firmly established strategy. Jelena Hinic reports:

[Hinic] Both governments are equally unsuccessful in conducting domestic and foreign policies. It is therefore necessary to carry out serious interparty consultations and replace the incompetent members of the governments. This should be done before the fall, Djindjic said, otherwise it will be too late to carry out any other political actions.

He also said that the Democratic Party is calling for the replacement of Radoman Bozovic, chairman of the Chamber of Citizens of the Federal Assembly. This would bring back dignity to the highest legislative state organ. The party also demands an explanation of the circumstances that led to the murder of a policeman during the recent unrest in front of the assembly, and wants the Serbian Assembly to set up a board of inquiry to examine the cases of the republican Ministry of Internal Affairs overstepping its powers.

Zoran Lilic, chairman of the Serbian Assembly, is asked to explain how he obtained the shorthand notes from the General Staff's session, which was also attended by Dobrica Cosic, Vuk Draskovic and his wife Danica, Djindjic said, should be enabled to stand trial while on bail.

Commenting on the statement made by Slobodan Milosevic that the Draskovic case is not a political trial, Zoran Djindjic said that the statement is only partly correct. Although, as Djindjic stressed, there are valid elements for criminal proceedings, the consequences of the trial will most certainly be political.

Draskovic Reported Satisfactory After Seizure

LD1106232693 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2235 GMT 11 Jun 93

[Text] Belgrade, June 11 (TANJUG)—Investigative judge at the Belgrade District Court Branislav Todic said on Friday evening that leader of the Serbian Renewal Movement Vuk Draskovic was in satisfactory condition and that he had been returned to prison after a medical examination.

"The warden of the Belgrade County Prison informed me today that prisoner Draskovic was allegedly taken ill in what appeared to be an epileptic fit while he was receiving visitors," said Todic.

After being examined at the prison hospital, Draskovic was transferred to Zvezdara hospital where he underwent a brain scan and a neurological examination, after which he was returned to prison.

Todic quoted the hospital report as saying that a computer tomography of the brain showed no signs of damage or hemorrhage, and that the neurosurgical and neurological results were in order.

Draskovic was placed in custody in the night between June 1-2, after leading a protest outside the Yugoslav parliament in Belgrade which left one policeman dead and thirty other policemen and demonstrators injured.

Savings Bank Owner Apprehended

93BA1075G Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 21 May 93 p 5

[Article by B.J.: "Owner of 'Business Center' Savings Bank in Prison Hospital"]

[Text] Belgrade—The owner of the "Business Center" savings bank, Olga Jovicic, who was arrested four days ago, did not respond to questions from examining magistrate Stevan Cukic yesterday, as planned. The questioning was postponed until further notice because of her psychological and physical state. The accused is currently in the Central Prison hospital.

Moreover, the prosecutor's office has filed criminal charges against Olga Jovicic relating to fraud. In the words of her attorney, Branislav Tapuskovic, referring to yesterday's statement to TANJUG by okrug public prosecutor Miodrag Tmusic, the prosecutor's office apparently has not yet cleared up the basic question, which is whether the business dealings of savings banks and private banks with elements of fraud can be classified as criminal acts, or whether these are matters of civil law that are judicially resolved in a lawsuit. Tapuskovic contends that this question has not yet been answered in judicial practice either, and the dilemma remains of why things are being "cleared up" with regard to small savings banks while the biggest ones remain untouched.

Church Wants National Reconciliation Government

93BA1088C Ljubljana DELO in Slovene 29 May 93 p 5

[Article by Slobodan Dukic: "Church Supports a Government of National Reconciliation"]

[Text] In addition to church dignitaries, Vuk Draskovic has also proposed Milosevic's resignation; Arkan is demanding the expulsion of Ibrahim Rugova; Serbian authorities have taken harsher measures in Sandzak.

From our correspondent.

Belgrade, 28 May—The leadership of the Serbian Orthodox Church, which has not had very good relations with Slobodan Milosevic's regime for a long time now, issued a communique yesterday through the TANJUG agency in which it demanded the Serbian president's resignation and the establishment of a government of national reconciliation.

Yesterday Serbian church dignitaries ended a two-day meeting behind closed doors. In their opinion, the present regime does not have enough power, it does not enjoy real trust, and it also is not competent enough to "lead the people on the right path." It was also said that the "general disaster for the people was caused to a great extent by the present rulers, who in their spirit, mentality, and methods belong to the same school of the atheist totalitarian communist system." At the same time, the Serbian Orthodox Church condemned the sanctions by the international community, since it thinks that this has done Serbs a great wrong.

Serbian Renewal Movement President Vuk Draskovic also demanded the Serbian president's resignation yesterday. He spoke about the political situation in Serbia (Yugoslavia?), and said that without a radical change in the political and economic system and the promotion of national interests, which would take into account democratic principles and world reality, there was no solution for the Serbs. In his opinion, peace and a general rebirth can only be achieved in the event that the current authorities, headed by Slobodan Milosevic, resign. It could happen in three ways: by the Socialists' voluntarily withdrawing as the culprits who pushed Serbs into the present disaster, by the Socialists' not participating in the next elections, which should be carried out under UN supervision, or by their being removed from the political scene by a wave of general popular opposition, as happened in Romania.

It is interesting that this time the church has for the first time openly and publicly demanded the present regime's resignation, and that, whether on purpose or not, it happened precisely when Milosevic's worst opponent, Vuk Draskovic, also demanded the same thing. At the same time, the Serbian Orthodox Church's decisive demand for Milosevic's resignation appeared precisely at a time that could be described as the worst in Serbia's recent history. The current authorities are not capable of preventing economic collapse, and the outbreak of crime, bribery, and corruption, which have flourished in the highest leaderships of the state and the army. After the scandal in which chief of the General Staff Zivota Panic was accused of being a criminal, an article appeared in yesterday's VECERNJE NOVOSTI that said, among other things, that profiteering had also spread to the leadership of the Navy. Allegedly, military trucks carried a great deal of furniture and various technical goods from the Dubrovnik battlefield to the vacation home of Admiral Miodrag Jokic, who at one time was commander of the Serbian-Montenegrin navy and Serbian minister of national defense. The list of those accused of thefts and abuse of their positions also includes Vice Admiral Nikola Ercegovic and Admiral Dragoljub Bocinov, who used army construction materials to build private houses.

The Fascists, who are demanding that scores be settled with all the members of other peoples and their political parties, and are also demanding abolition of the Serbian citizens' parties, also see an opportunity for themselves in this general material and moral collapse. Sinisa Vucinic, president of the Serbian Royalist Bloc, a nationalistic extremist and head of the Serbian shock troops that tried at one time in Belgrade to carry out the operation of purging "Albanians who spread immorality," attacked Dr. Vesna Pesic, president of the Citizens' Alliance of Serbia. He demanded that she be arrested for associating with Albanians in Kosovo.

Zeljko Raznjatovic Arkan, an international criminal and Serbian deputy, demanded in parliament that Ibrahim Rugova, leader of the Kosovo Albanians, be expelled from Serbia, and that his party be banned at the same time. After two Serbian policemen were killed in Kosovo, allegedly victims of a terrorist attack by Albanians, the Serbian authorities have tightened security measures in Sandzak, and the police, together with the army, searched several houses and also arrested several local residents. After the operation it was stated that an enormous amount of weapons was found in the houses. They arrested 11 people, who they say were preparing an armed uprising. Allegedly all those arrested are close collaborators of Sulejman Ugljanin, leader of the Sandzak Muslims.

Serbian Drivers Buy Gas in Macedonia

93BA1074L Belgrade NIN in Serbo-Croatian 14 May 93 pp 32-33

[Article by Branka Andjelkovic: "Sanctioned Max"]

[Text] Kumanovo, the nearest city to the Macedonian-Serbian border, is the first chance for passengers from Serbia looking for gasoline. That is probably why there are so many gas stations during those 20 some kilometers to and from the newly established Macedonian border. The obvious ones, accessible to every thirsty Serbian gas tank, are mainly government-owned, belonging to Makpetrol. Stationed along the limited-access highway, or on the main roads, they often seem to be abandoned, but that does not mean there is no fuel. There is, but not always enough for everyone. Until the tighter UN sanctions against Yugoslavia, with a little persuasion, "Come on, man, we are one and the same," with a smile from ear to ear, and with a pile of crisp Macedonian bills in his hand, one could nevertheless obtain gasoline with Yugoslav license plates. At the regular price that applies to Macedonian nationals (1 German mark [DM]), of course, which means without foreign exchange coupons

which are required for foreigners. This was possible, because even Macedonian gas station attendants are a bit sentimental.

Dust

A traffic jam at the border. Few of the numerous passenger cars belong to those whose destination is further than Kumanovo. The registrations are mainly from Vranje, one out of every three from Nis, and a few from Kragujevac to break the monotony. People whose faces are tanned from waiting several hours every day in line have become inured to the nervousness of those who are in a hurry, because they have a long way to go. More or less all of them know each other, because they are in the same line of business and run into each other constantly.

The intensified blockade of Serbia and Montenegro has also brought new rules of the game. Now there are only automobiles in the lines, mainly those with the largest possible tanks. There are no trucks. It is forbidden to carry gasoline in cans anymore. At least officially. That is why the quantities of fuel which are now crossing from Macedonia into Serbia are almost negligible, and it is hard to believe that this entire "smuggling" is of any profit to anyone at all. But:

"Pay attention to this: I come to Macedonia, I fill the tank, I carry another 10 liters, as much as they will let me get away with, and every day I make DM35-40 a trip," says Mile Nislija from Nis. "And just think of these from Vranje, even if they do not allow them to carry anything in a can—it is still good."

The owner of the dusty and ancient Mercedes with Vranje license plates adds: "If you cannot put it in cans, then put it in bottles. Every day I bring some 40, but you could even more." He opens the car door and shows his cache: "Just do a very good job of putting in the corks, so you don't blow up."

However, for many who have become accustomed to quickly and easily getting a supply of fuel at the first gas station in Macedonia there has been an unpleasant surprise the last few days. Makpetrol's pumps looked just like those in Serbia. A little girl, apparently the station owner's daughter, slowly wrote the words "No gas" in shaky letters in the dust, and then she drew a line between these two words and smiled cutely. When we said we were hurrying to Belgrade and that certainly there was gas for friends, her father said: "Even if there is, I do not dare to give it to you. Do not get mad, it is a new law. If they catch me pumping into a Serbian car, that is the end! A huge fine."

We try at other stations. In vain. Everywhere the same answer. Because a new decree had come out affecting them.

The sky over Kumanovo gets dark quickly. We were at the same gasoline station for the third time. A man came up to us and told us to try "Ljatif's station, because if anyone has it, he does." This opened up real prospects for us. We learned that Ljatif has three private stations in Kumanovo and environs, and there are more than 10 private stations within the city limits, but you have to know the way (and the back streets) to get to them. They are "invisible." By and large, you need a guide in the villages near Kumanovo. Yes, and the new law of the Macedonian Government applies even to them, but "business is business." What is more, they pump gas for the Serbs "out of spite," because the inspectorate wants to shut them down, supposedly because they are not meeting all the conditions necessary to open gasoline stations. They say that when there is no gas at the Makpetrol stations, they step up the inspections. They have already closed down some. Unfortunately, they include those three belonging to Ljatif which are easiest to reach. We looked for a guide. In a grilled-sausage place on the main street of Kumanovo, we ordered lima bean casserole and said what else we needed. The waiter consulted in Albanian with the owner, who said, "No problem" [in English], and brought a boy of 15 who knew the way.

Cavern

When we returned, our meal was waiting on the table. Azim, the waiter, had spent several years in Switzerland. He knew many of "our people." He had been in Kumanovo for a few months. He said that some people from Serbia had come that very day, they were unable to cross the border because they had too much "baggage"; "They happened to stop by here, and I told them to wait for the second shift, those guys are better. They left and never came back. They probably got through." A half hour later everyone in the tavern was sitting at our table.

It was networking: There are goods everywhere, buyers, too, the only problem is the border. They all shook their heads. "At least the next time you know where to find gasoline when you need it."

We set out. Night had fallen long ago. There was a long line at the border. They were all doing something in between the cars. The light would glance off the tin cans. The closer we got, the more nervous we were. One man on foot told us that the inspection was rigorous, not a liter could be carried across. Where would we hide the can? We gave up. There was no hope. Wherever we put it, it was too big—25 liters.

We waited for the UNPROFOR [UN Protection Force] people, the monitors, the Macedonian customs officials. What could happen to us? Surely the worst. Nevertheless, we had gas in the tank to get us at least to Nis. The line was moving slowly, the ashtray was filling with butts. The cars beside the road made a second line. Those were the ones waiting for "their own" shift to take over at the customs. All of a sudden a light. We were at the border. Silence. A Macedonian takes our passports. What do we have in the car? he asked. We do not see the foreign observers. We open the trunk, and the can is so

big it all but jumps out. The customs official pretends not to see it. "Good night," he says in Serbian.

On our border, the team of "businessmen" is waiting for those who have passed through the last inspection. Serbia has a smile of welcome for those who are arriving and have gasoline.

Macedonia

President Gligorov Favors U.S. 'Deterrent'

LD1106171593 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1645 GMT 11 Jun 93

[Text] Paris, June 11 (TANJUG)—The president of the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (FYROM), Kiro Gligorov, has assessed that there are no military threats for the republic "from the north", yet the sending of 300 U.S. troops to the republic, is "a useful deterrent". Gligorov said this in a statement published by the Paris daily LIBERATION on Friday.

FYROM borders with the Yugoslav Republic of Serbia in the north. Macedonian officials have so far made various statements on whether FYROM is threatened by Serbia. Some of them occasionally speculated on alleged threats from Serbia, probably in an attempt to solicit the deployment of "blue helmets" in the republic.

The mission of over 700 "blue helmets" from Scandinavian countries who are currently in FYROM is to prevent conflicts in other parts of the former Yugoslavia from spreading to the republic. The FYROM Government on Thursday approved the decision that 300 U.S. troops be sent to the republic to reinforce the U.N. contingent.

Gligorov welcomed the deployment of U.S. troops and said the risk that the war would spread to FYROM from other parts of the former Yugoslavia depended on several factors.

The first of them, according to Gligorov, is that the war in the former Yugoslavia continues and that the international community had not found a way of stopping it. There is the risk, he said, that extreme tension in Serbia's southern province of Kosovo-Metohija explodes, which would lead to the destabilization of FYROM.

A strong separatist movement of ethnic Albanians is active in Kosovo-Metohija. Ethnic Albanian leaders, who proclaimed the "Republic of Kosovo", wish to merge it with neighbouring Albania.

Ethnic Albanians make up some 20 percent of the FYROM population of about 2 million. The western part of FYROM, which borders with Albania and Kosovo-Metohija, is predominantly populated by ethnic Albanians.

Kosovo

SRS Opposes Extension of CSCE Mission Mandate

LD1106153093 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1122 GMT 11 Jun 93

[Text] Pristina, 11 Jun (TANJUG)—The regional board of Serbian Radical Party [SRS] for Kosovo and Metohija today urged the federal government not to extend the mandate of the CSCE observer mission, especially in Kosovo.

Milorad Jevric, chairman of the SRS regional board, told a news conference that foreign observers in our country are a destabilizing factor.

If a war were to erupt here, it would be caused by foreign observers, Jevric said, adding that their further presence would be tantamount to a tacit occupation and a form of protectorate.

The leader of the Kosmet [Serbian term for Kosovo and Metohija] radicals assessed negatively the decision to station U.S. troops in the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and stressed that it is directed against Yugoslavia, that is, Serbia.

Commenting on the killing and wounding of soldiers in Vranje and Sabac barracks, Jevric said there was a clear political background to these events. According to him, these two tragic events "are directly linked to recent statements made by Andras Agoston, chairman of the Democratic Community of Vojvodina Hungarians [DZVM]."

He reiterated the call for the replacement of Zivota Panic, chief of the general staff of the Yugoslav Army.

Jevric condemned a recent attack on deputy and journalist Zejnel Zejneli by Zivojin Mitrovic, director of the republican public revenue administration for Kosmet.